

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 102

25 May 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT OPENS IN NEW YORK

OW241734Y Peking MCNA in English 1618 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 23 May (HSINHUA)--The tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament opened here this afternoon.

It was called at the request of non-aligned countries. The request reflects the dissatisfaction of the Third World and other small and medium countries at the two superpowers' escalating arms race and fierce rivalry for world domination. It also reflects the uneasiness of these countries over the menace the two superpowers have posed to world peace and international security. The people of the entire world are aware that the two superpowers' arms race is being conducted in the air, on and under the surface, and their contention is omnipresent. While glibly talking about "disarmament" and "detente", they are in fact frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations. The world's people strongly demand that the two superpowers cease arms race and commit themselves to special disarmament obligations.

Over 140 UN member states are represented at the session. The Chinese Government has decided to send a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia), president of last General Assembly, was elected president of the current special session.

In his opening speech, he urged the delegates to put forward proposals and motions for overcoming the evil consequences of the arms race. He said that from 1945. To this very day, there has been 228 resolutions on disarmament out of the almost 4,000 UN resolutions, but "no serious breakthrough has been made in disarmament effort".

He pointed out: "The chief actors of the arms race have for objective reasons, been preoccupied not only with mutual rivalry, but with attempts at setting ceilings on their further refinement and stockpiling of new types of weapons or delivery systems and their use."

He continued that continuing stockpiling of destructive weapons in the arsenals of major protagonists in this military competition had led to an absurd race. Under such circumstance, he stressed, "the essential thing is to stop the present escalation of the arms race, freeze and reduce military budgets of great powers and gradually reach agreements along these lines."

The United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in his address called the session the largest ever convened to consider the problem of disarmament. He called for active participation by all nations to map out a strategy for disarmament. "Although the special role and responsibilities of the great powers are well recognized, the growing dangers entailed in the arms race have made it abundantly clear that disarmament is the legitimate and necessary concern of every state," he noted.

According to the agenda, the session will proceed in two stages.

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At the first stage, general debates begin tomorrow, at which representatives from various countries expound their views and stands on disarmament. At the second, documents will be discussed and adopted. The special session closes on June 28.

Huang Hua Departs For UN

OM250748Y Peking NCHA in English 0740 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese delegation headed by Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here by air this morning for New York to attend the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Vice-Premier Kong Piao, Vice-Foreign Ministers Han Nien-lung, Ho Ying, and Chang Wen-chin, Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chih-kuang, and Department Director of the Foreign Ministry Ho Kung-kai saw the delegation off at the airport.

The delegation's deputy leaders Chen Chu, Ling Ching and Lai Ya-li; representative Hsu I-min; deputy representatives Chou Nan, Chou Hung-ming and Lai Shih-chang; and advisor Kung Pu-sheng were already in New York. Advisor of the delegation Tan Wen-jui left here by the same plane.

Also present were Dutch Ambassador to China J. Dolleman, Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika and counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Peking Sami Cansen Onaran.

UNITED STATES

U. S. SENATORS EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL OF SALT ACCORD

OM201946Y Peking NCHA in English 1935 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--U.S. Senate Republican leader Howard Baker and eight other senators told President Carter in a letter yesterday that they would look with "great disfavour" on reaching a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union when it is intensifying its military build-up and intervention in Africa, according to Washington reports.

"The Soviet Union," they said in the letter, "continues to display patterns of unilateral actions which we find deeply disturbing." They specifically cited a build-up of Warsaw Pact military forces, intervention in Africa, lack of compliance with SALT I and continuing violations of the Helsinki agreements. "These events make us seriously question the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and destroy the essential atmosphere of confidence and trust which must exist if this nation can be expected to deal successfully with the USSR on a wide range of issues, including SALT II," they said. They added that "we have serious doubts as to the Soviet sincerity as it relates to arms limitations. As members of the Senate we will look with great disfavour on any SALT II agreement so long as the Soviet deeds belie their words."

Senators Jake Garn and Philip Crane also called the U.S. Government at a press conference on May 18 for a suspension of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviets until they get out of Africa and stop arming as if they want to start and to win World War III. They said that the U.S. has been making damaging concessions strategically to the Russians with nothing gained in return.

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U.S. ELEMENTS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER ZAIRE

Congressmen Speak Out

OW191836Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Many U.S. congressmen have expressed concern over the Soviet and Cuban-instigated invasion of Zaire and urged President Carter to take concrete measures to assist the African country, according to reports from Washington.

House of Representatives Republican leader John Rhodes told reporters after his May 16 meeting with the President that the invasion of Zaire "is of great concern to me." "There are things we should be doing," he said, such as "changing some of the laws that tie the hands of the administration in supplying arms and equipment to friendly nations."

In speech on the house floor earlier this week, John Rhodes noted: "Acting as stalking horses for the Soviet Union, the Cubans are exporting war from the Western hemisphere." "It is time to stop wringing our hands over Cuba". The first step, he said should be to cease efforts to seek so-called normalized relations with Cuba. This is aimed at halting what Rhodes called "the predatory depredations of Cuban forces in Africa."

Senate Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd said that there is a "growing concern" over the invasion of Zaire and "that concern may manifest itself in some action".

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said that President Carter told congressional leaders Tuesday that there are 40,000 Cuban troops in Africa. The figure "is a little frightening" and they are combat personnel, not support personnel such as doctors, he added.

Senator Bob Dole, in a letter to President Carter dated May 17, urged the President to "take the initiative to assist Zaire...in resisting invasions of her southern province." Dole said the assistance should be in the form of immediate shipment of communications equipment and spare parts already earmarked for Zaire, as well as a thorough review of Zaire's needs for military and para-military materials.

Senator Dick Clark told newsmen on May 17: "We have to make clear to the Soviets that the result of their actions will lead to pressure to return to the cold war relations and there will be an impact on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks." The Russians "have to be made to understand that they are not going to get a SALT agreement out of the Senate" because of their African intervention, said Senator Clark.

State Department Assessment

OW201906Y Peking NCNA in English 1859 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--Tom Reston, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, said at a news briefing in Washington yesterday that the insurgents who invaded the south Shaba Province of Zaire "have been trained recently by Cubans in Angola and that they are employing Soviet weapons", according to reports from Washington. On the same day, Jody Powell, White House spokesman, announced that Cubans "did train and equip" the Zairian insurgents who are engaged in the fighting.

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He declared that the United States has decided to send a total of 18 planes to help France and Belgium to transport ammunition, fuel, trucks and military materiel for their paratroopers in Zaire.

It was reported by AP that U.S. Government officials say that the United States is assisting Zaire not only for rescuing American and European residents in Shaba, but for "the importance of Zaire itself". The United States is afraid that a Shaba secession would have serious financial repercussions in the West. Besides, the U.S. Government wants to demonstrate to African countries that the Western countries can be counted on for help, lest they should think the Cubans and their Soviet sponsors are the only effective foreign powers on the continent.

U.S. URGED TO COUNTER SOVIET ACTION IN AFRICA

Press Calls For Action

OM202039Y Peking NCNA in English 2015 GMT 24 May 78 OM

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--A U.S. magazine and paper have shown concern over the steady expansion of Soviet-Cuban military intervention in Africa and urged the U.S. Government to take action to cope with the Soviet-Cuban expansion in Africa.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT says in an article in its latest issue that there is "very little possibility" that the Soviet Union and Cuba "may ease their military penetration of Africa". "Far from preparing to scale down their activities in Africa, Kremlin leaders have decided to step them up," it notes, adding: "As the Russians see it, the West, particularly the U.S., lacks both the will and the means to check Russian advances on the continent." The article says: "All available evidence points to a totally unyielding Soviet position in Africa--one that is getting steadily tougher as the West's uncertainty over how to react becomes clearer."

The article points out that this situation "convinced some White House advisers that the President must meet the Soviet-Cuban challenge in Africa or be prepared to accept" further Soviet-Cuban gains "in a key region of the world."

The Detroit NEWS published an article entitled: "Carter Hears the Russian Bear's Growl" on May 22. The article says that "the administration carefully avoids linkage of the Soviet adventurism with any ongoing U.S. negotiations," but "the Soviet Union is not paying much attention to what the President or anyone else in the United States says. It goes on its aggressive way...sending the surrogate Cubans into more and more African and Middle Eastern countries." The article holds that there should be "not U.S. acquiescence in Soviet adventurism abroad but firm U.S. opposition to it".

Personages Comment

OM241943Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 24 May 78 OM

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--U.S. news agencies have reported on speeches made by some U.S. political personages recently on Soviet military intervention in Africa.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in an interview in Mexico City on May 22 that Soviet moves in Africa were "incompatible with detente".

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He said that the mercenaries invading Zaire were "trained and equipped by the Cubans", "therefore one has to hold the Cubans and the Soviets partially responsible". Kissinger said that the United States should warn the Soviet Union that continued Cuban and Soviet interference in Africa will halt progress toward a SALT II treaty.

U.S. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said in an interview on May 20 that Soviet and Cuban "adventurism" in Africa makes it more difficult for the American people and the Congress to believe the Russians are acting in good faith in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

In a letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, nine U.S. senators including Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker said on May 19: "It is totally inconsistent for the Soviet Union to be negotiating an arms reduction in Geneva while at the same time they are expanding their empire through force of arms in Africa".

U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale said at a press conference on May 21: "There is an inexcusable amount of Cubans in Africa." He held that Africans should be left to work out their own affairs.

NORTH ASIA

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN MEETS JAPANESE STEEL DELEGATION

OW241922Y Peking NCNA in English 1905 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the Nippon Steel Corporation from Japan led by General Manager Esiro Saipo.

Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en, on behalf of the Chinese Government, extended congratulations on the signing of the agreement on building the Paoshan General Iron and Steel Works in Shanghai and a contract on technical cooperation yesterday in Peking between the Nippon Steel Corporation and the China National Technical Import Corporation. He said: This is the first item in implementing the "China-Japan Long-Term Trade Agreement". He expressed the hope that the two sides would cooperate closely in building of the Paoshan General Iron and Steel Works. General Manager Esiro Saipo pledged that the Nippon Steel Corporation would do their best.

Among the Japanese friends attending the meeting were Kahae Harada, deputy general manager of the Nippon Steel Corporation, and Makoto Ohgaki, secretary director of the corporation.

Present were Tsui Chun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; Liu Hsueh-hsin, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; and Chen Yang, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation.

The delegation will shortly leave for Shanghai to visit the site of the Paoshan General Iron and Steel Works.

KYODO Report

OW250405Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May KYODO--Chinese Vice Premier Kang Shih-en has stressed that China pins many hopes on the projected construction of a steelworks in Shanghai with the cooperation of Nippon Steel Corp.

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Meeting an NSC delegation led by Kishiro Saito, president, at the Great Hall of the People here Wednesday, Kang said there can be no modernization of China without the development of the iron and steel industry.

On the project calling for completion of the steelworks with an initial capacity of 3 million metric tons, in terms of crude steel, by 1980, the vice premier said he knows how difficult it would be to complete such works within two years. He added, however, that when NSC draws up a construction schedule, every effort will be made to complete the steelworks according to schedule after obtaining the approval of Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien.

Kang met Saito after the NSC president signed a protocol with Yen Yu-te, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation, Tuesday for cooperation in the Shanghai Paoshan steelworks construction project.

KANG SHIH-EN MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW250900Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en this morning met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Japanese Committee for Economic Development led by Tadashi Sasaki, representative director of the committee.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yao-ting and Hsiao Fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Wu Shu-tung, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

DPNK VICE PRESIDENT KANG STOPS OVER IN URUMCHI

OW250820Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party made a stop-over in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, on their way home after their visit to African countries. They left Urumchi for Pyongyang by special plane this morning.

The Korean comrades were greeted and seen off at the airport by Wang Peng, chairman of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, and others.

Kang Yang-uk and his party arrived here yesterday afternoon and were honoured at a banquet given by the regional Revolutionary Committee in the evening.

POSTS TELECOMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN

OW191342Y Peking NCNA in English 1312 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese delegation of posts led by Sung Hsing-min, acting director of the Directorate-General of Posts of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, with Wang Su-tang, director of the Peking Municipal Bureau of Posts, as its deputy leader left Peking by air today for a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

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Present at the airport were Yen Ting, deputy director of the Directorate-General of Posts of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, and Koichi Onoe, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy here.

Japanese Minister Hosts Delegation

CW221949Y Peking NCNA in English 1717 (MT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Japanese Posts and Telecommunications Minister Yasushi Hattori gave a cocktail party here this evening in honour of the Chinese delegation of posts led by Sung Hsing-min with Wang Su-tang as its deputy leader. Japanese Administrative Vice Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Hiroshi Hirose and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao were present at the party.

This morning, the Chinese delegation called on Japanese Minister Hattori and they had a friendly talk. The Japanese Administrative Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Hiroshi Hirose and Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here Hsiao Hsiang-chien were present on the occasion.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PLIGHT OF CHINESE RESIDENTS BACK FROM SRV DISCUSSED

OW241438Y Peking NCNA in English 1406 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--As the Vietnamese authorities steadily intensify their efforts to drive Chinese residents in Vietnam back to China, the number of expelled Chinese who have entered China through ports of entry in Chinese border areas of Kwangsi and Yunnan reached more than 72,000 by May 20.

The Vietnamese authorities began to expel Chinese residents there last year. Since the beginning of April, the Vietnamese side, after full preparations, carried out a massive expulsion in both the north and south of Vietnam. Victimized Chinese are returning to the motherland from Vietnam by hundreds of thousands every day. They are coming through Hokou in Yunnan and Tunghsing and Pinghsiang in Kwangsi, which are close to the Chinese-Vietnamese border, and through the port of Peihai in Kwangsi that is on the coast of Bac Bo Gulf. The peak daily number entering through Yunnan's Hokou reached more than 1,900. The highest daily record at Kwangsi's Tunghsing was more than four thousand. As a result of persecution by the Vietnamese authorities, many of the victimized Chinese were plundered of their possessions; some returned with nothing left except their bare hands. The families of many victimized Chinese had been scattered; they suffered from hunger and disease. It was altogether a pitiful scene.

At present, the leadership at all levels in Yunnan, Kwangsi (Autonomous Region), Kwangtung and Fukien provinces and the people of various nationalities there, following Chairman Mao's policy "protect the interests of Overseas Chinese and help those who return", are pooling manpower and supplies, warmly receiving and appropriately settling the victimized Chinese who have returned.

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CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS PHILIPPINE AGRARIAN REFORM DELEGATION

OW241728Y Peking NCNA in English 1713 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei met and had cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Conrado Estrella, secretary of Agrarian Reform of the Philippines, Mrs. Estrella and the agrarian reform delegation he is leading. Rodolfo Severino, Jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy here, attended. Present were Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry, Li Yung-kai, departmental director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Delegation Gives Banquet

OW241729Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Conrado Estrella, secretary of Agrarian Reform of the Philippines, gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Yang Li-kung and Li Yu-chiu, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned.

Present were Mrs. Estrella, and Rodolfo Severino, Jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy here, and Mrs. Severino. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation is shortly to leave Peking for a tour of southern parts of China before going home.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS, METS THAI VISITORS

OW241550Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with a group of friendly personages from Thailand. They are Watthana Atsawachem, former Thai vice-minister of industry, and his wife; Police Major Wanchai Wisutthinan, head of the propaganda section of the police headquarters of Bangkok; Pramot Khotsunthon, director of the Editorial Department of the TAWAN SIAM. The guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly talk.

After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih gave a banquet in honour of the Thai friends. Li Chuan-chung, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, was among those attending the meeting and the banquet.

EUROPE

DANISH QUEEN METS VICE PREMIER KU MU

OW250130Y Peking NCNA in English 1114 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and Prince Henrik received Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and gave a luncheon for him at Fredensborg Castle here today.

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Queen Ingrid, the queen's mother, was present on the occasion.

Queen Margrethe II had a friendly conversation with Vice-Premier Ku Mu. She extended a warm welcome to the Chinese vice-premier.

Vice-Premier Ku-Mu conveyed to the queen the regards of Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council. The queen expressed gratitude for this.

Present on the occasion on the Danish side were: Anker Joergensen, prime minister; Erling Jensen, minister for justice; Eva Gredal, minister for social affairs and Kjeld Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China.

Present on the Chinese side were: Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee; Wang Chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Yang Po, vice-chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Chin Chia-lin, Chinese ambassador to Denmark.

This morning, Vice-Premier Ku Mu held talks with Ivar Noergaard, Danish Minister for trade, industry and shipping.

PRG AGRICULTURE MINISTER ERTL RETURNS TO PEKING

OW24154Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Ertl and his party returned here by air this morning from a tour of Kunming and Wuhan. They were accompanied by Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

The Western German guests arrived in Kunming from Kwangchow on May 22 and were guests of honour in the evening at a banquet given by Li Chi-ming, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee. During their stay in Kunming, they drove to a stone forest area 100 kilometres from Kunming, where they viewed pinnacles of green hills. They also toured the picturesque western mountain area for a bird's-eye view of the Tienchi Lake.

Yesterday, the West German guests visited a production brigade, a pig-raising farm and a harvester plant in Huangpi County on the outskirts of Wuhan.

At the banquet yesterday evening given in his honour by Jan Ning-fu, vice-chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Western German Minister said: "My visit to China over the past few days has enriched my knowledge about your vast and great country and your industrious people. I shall return, full of friendly feelings for your country. You can rest assured that the friendship between us will be further developed in the future and this friendship will pass on from generation to generation."

In Wuhan, Minister Ertl called on West German experts and technical personnel working there.

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Meets Chen Yung-kuei

OW241544Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei met and had a warm and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Ertl and his party. Dr. Franz Keil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the FRG Embassy here, attended the meeting.

Present were Yang Li-kung and Ho Kang, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and Liang Shang-yuan, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

NATO DEFENSE FORUM CONCLUDES IN BRUSSELS

OW201957Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 19 May (HSINHUA)--A two-day meeting was held here yesterday and today by the defence ministers of the NATO countries. The meeting discussed NATO's long-term defence programme under growing Soviet military threats.

A final communique on the meeting said that "the ministers heard a statement by the chairman of the NATO Military Committee on the latest developments and growth in the military capabilities of the Warsaw Pact and their implications for the military balance with NATO. They expressed their concern that the military power of the Soviet Union continued to grow, in particular in its capabilities to deploy new offensive weapon systems against the whole of the European theatre and to project its power, whether directly or by proxy, on a global scale. The ministers discussed the implications of these developments for Western security." It said that "important measures had been taken, or were in train [as received], to counter the existing adverse trends in the balance of conventional forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact."

Chairman of NATO's Military Committee General H.P. Zeiner Gundersen read a report on Warsaw Pact's military capability at the meeting. The report says the Soviet Union is taking advantage of "detente" to expand its military forces and that it is using various tactics to further its aim of becoming the world's "predominant power". The Soviet Union has "increasingly demonstrated a willingness to exploit situations of instability, particularly in Africa, where Cuba has continued to act as proxy", it adds. It states that Soviet foreign policy demands detente "according to their definitions, and only to the extent they believe that it promotes their objectives".

The report also points out that "the Soviet Union's military capabilities to support its political objectives on a global scale are steadily increasing". In Europe, the Soviet Union has improved its conventional forces and equipped them with a rapidly increasing number of tactical nuclear weapons. The offensive capabilities of the Warsaw Pact "constitute an increasing challenge to NATO", it says.

It was reported that during the discussion on Gundersen's report, the defence ministers reached an agreement on the long-term defence program of NATO and decided to submit it to the NATO summit late this month for discussion.

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The demand for working out such a program was raised at a NATO summit a year ago. Since then, ten special working groups for examining the ten "key fields" of the program have been formed to consider ways of strengthening NATO's military force in 1980's and 90's. As pointed out by NATO officials, no attempt had been made in the past to formulate such a long-term common program.

NATO CONDUCTS MEDITERRANEAN MILITARY EXERCISE

OW191828Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 18 May (HSINHUA)--NATO started a Mediterranean military exercise, dubbed "Dawn Patrol--1978", on May 16 in Italy's southern Sardinia Islands, according to Italian newspaper reports.

Units of the air, naval, ground and amphibious forces of Greece, Turkey, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Britain and the United States took part in the exercise.

Western news agencies reported that the annual exercise is designed to test the NATO's "ability to maintain sea lines in the Mediterranean" "if its southern flank comes under threat of aggression". The exercise includes "amphibious operations on Sardinia and the Greek and Turkish coasts with air support from carrier and land-based aircraft". The exercise is also intended to "promote the work and combat readiness of multi-national forces".

The later stage of this exercise will be held in the Aegean Sea and on the Greek and Turkish coasts, and it will last till May 29.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ARRIVES IN PEKING, GREETED BY HUA

OW250938Y Peking NCNA in English 0919 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mae. Senhora Graca Machel and the party and government delegation of Mozambique he is leading arrived in Peking by special plane this afternoon.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, warmly shook hands with President Samora at the planeside, extending a hearty welcome to him on an official visit to China at the head of the party and government delegation of Mozambique.

Among the welcomers at the airport were also Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Lin Chia-mei; Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang; Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yeh Fei, minister of communications; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tuan Yun, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister; Yang Shou-chang, Chinese ambassador to Mozambique, and his wife Kung Jun-ping, as well as thousands of people in the Chinese capital.

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Members of the Mozambique party and government delegation include Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly; Mario Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the MLP, Minister of industry and energy and member of the People's Assembly; Jose Luiz Cabaco, member of the Central Committee of the MLP, minister of transport and communications and member of the People's Assembly and Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee of the MLP, governor of the Bank of Mozambique and member of the People's Assembly.

The arrival of President Samora and the other distinguished guests from Mozambique has added to the joyful atmosphere in Peking which played host to many guests of honour recently. Multi-coloured bunting spanned the main streets in the city proper today. On tall buildings hung huge streamers bearing the slogans: "Resolute support to the just struggle of the people of Mozambique to defend national independence and state sovereignty!" "Resolute support to the just, united anti-hegemonist struggle of the Third World countries and people!" and "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Mozambique!"

A grand ceremony of welcome took place at the airport which flew the national flags of Mozambique and China. A band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Premier Hua Guo-feng, President Samora reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. People's militia stood in formation and presented arms in salute to the president. As the guests of honour from Mozambique walked to meet the welcoming crowd, the airfield turned into a scene of jubilation. To the accompaniment of lively music, youngsters danced. People cheered: "Welcome, welcome!" President Samora waved to them in acknowledgement.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and Mozambique students in Peking were present.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW241908Y Peking WCHA in English 1849 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--The following is the full text of a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial for May 25 entitled "A Warm Welcome to President Samora".

Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is scheduled to arrive in Peking today at the head of a Mozambique party and government delegation for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

President Samora is an old and esteemed friend of the Chinese people. He visited China three times, before and after the independence of Mozambique, and made outstanding contributions to developing the friendship between the people of China and Mozambique. On his present visit President Samora once again brings with him the valuable friendship of the Mozambican people for the Chinese people. With great joy, we extend a warm welcome to President Samora coming as he does from the frontline of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in Africa.

Mozambique is a country with a long history. Its people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism.

They waged protracted and unyielding struggles to overthrow the criminal rule of the Portuguese colonialists and win independence and liberation. The Mozambique Liberation Front was born in the struggle, born in glory on June 25, 1962. It proclaimed that armed struggle was the only road for the Mozambican people to win national independence. Under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front the people of Mozambique kindled the flames of armed struggle in 1964. Through arduous and undaunted struggles they finally overthrew the Portuguese colonialists who had ruled Mozambique for nearly five centuries.

The People's Republic of Mozambique was founded in June 1975. This great victory won by the people of Mozambique through armed struggle added a glorious page to the African people's history of struggle against imperialism. After independence the people of Mozambique under the leadership of President Samora continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism and make unremitting efforts to eradicate colonialist influence, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and restore and develop the national economy and culture. The Government of Mozambique follows a foreign policy of non-alignment and opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism. Mozambique is one of the frontline countries which give great support to the national liberation movement in southern Africa. It gives active assistance morally and materially to the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their just struggles against racism and for national independence. Mozambique stands for making the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone and a peace zone, is opposed to activities by big-power fleets in the Indian Ocean and advocates dismantling of all foreign military bases there. All this has won the support and admiration of the people of the Third World.

At present, the embattled continent of Africa is vibrant with life and the situation is most encouraging. The heroic African people have had new victories continuously in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism. The independent African countries are striding forward along the road of struggle to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and defend their economic rights and interests. Supported by Mozambique and other frontline countries, by other African countries and people of various countries all over the world, the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania under the rule of white racist regimes are deepening their armed struggles and mass movements on a wide scale. This has dealt a heavy blow at the Vorster and Smith regimes and promoted the process of independence for south African areas. But the enemy will not reconcile himself to defeat. The Vorster and Smith regimes on the one hand continue their armaments expansion, suppress the revolutionary people wildly and wage armed invasions against the frontline countries. On the other hand, they try political tricks, do their utmost to put over frauds of so-called internal settlement and schemes of sham independence. The two reactionary regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa use military suppression and political deception by turns. They aim at sabotaging and holding up the local people's struggle for national independence and prolonging their reactionary rule. In these circumstances of complex struggle, the superpowers, especially the ambitious latter-day superpowers, actively intervene and attempt to fish in the troubled waters. But no reactionaries can succeed in front of the awakened African people who are increasingly united. Nothing can stem their angry tide against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism.

The friendship between the people of China and Mozambique dates back from long ago and will be long-standing. A common struggle has linked our two people closely. This visit of President Samora Moises Machel will make new contributions to the further promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Mozambique and of the traditional friendship of our two peoples.

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NCNA Hails Progress

OW241609Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[NCNA Correspondent's Report: "Mozambique Advances"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--In the three years since it won independence, Mozambique has made remarkable progress towards the establishment of a new social order after cleaning up the huge mess of corruption and sabotage created by 500 years of colonial domination. Undaunted by the hard and heavy task confronting them, the people of this southeast African country, led by President Samora Machel and the Mozambique Liberation Front, have chalked up praiseworthy achievements in defence of national independence, and the development of national economy and culture.

Big changes have been brought about as the result of step-by-step government planning, based on the policy of nationalization of the major economic sectors. Through this systematic planning and its practical application, ports, railways, aviation corporations, banks, petroleum and coal-mining companies, enterprises and land have already been nationalized. This has been done in spite of the sabotage by foreign capitalists, which caused a fall in production in some enterprises, and some unemployment among the workers, following the take-over.

In workman-like manner, administrative committees were set up to take over the job of organizing production in over 300 enterprises in industry, commerce and public services. This paved the way for their nationalization.

Before leaving the country with their capital, a number of plantation owners deliberately laid waste great areas of cultivated land. The government, with great tenacity of purpose, has since May last year established over 200 state-owned farms out of these derelict estates to promote production. Foreign capitalists have also been prohibited from transferring their funds and equipment abroad. These two measures have protected Mozambique's rightful property and helped to stabilize the social and economic life of the country.

In seeking to advance her national economy, Mozambique pursues the policy of "taking agriculture as the base and industry as a promoting factor". It places great importance on the promotion of grain production and increased investment in agriculture.

Foreign trade has taken on a new look as a result of government control of imports and the encouragement of exports. The government has also striven alongside other developing countries to bring about a new international economic order.

FRELIMO put forward the policy that "education must be combined with production and theory with practice," and soon after independence, education, together with the health service, was taken over by the state.

In foreign relations, the government stands for the establishment of friendship and cooperation with all countries, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. Mozambique has established diplomatic relations with 56 countries, maintaining friendly cooperation with many African countries.

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President Samora Machel has been on friendly visits to over a dozen countries in Africa, Europe and Latin America. He has signed agreements on economic cooperation with a number of them. Samora Machel declares that Mozambique "has firmly opted for the policy of non-alignment and that it is on this foundation developing relations and cooperation with other countries."

Mozambique has substantially supported the Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle against Zionism, the East Timor people in their struggle for the safeguarding of national independence, and the Korean people in their just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. It has made contributions to the struggle against racism and for national independence and liberation now being waged by the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian people. It has along with other frontline states in southern Africa effectively supported the Zimbabwean people.

In March 1976 Mozambique closed its borders with Rhodesia and declared total sanctions against the racist Smith regime which had repeatedly launched armed invasion against it.

President Samora Machel, when condemning this type of crime, said: "Whatever the consequences, we shall not give in to intimidation and aggression." He stated: "We reaffirm to the people of Zimbabwe our total and unconditional support, under whatever circumstances, for their armed struggle for national liberation."

The Chinese and Mozambican people have cemented a deep militant friendship in their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and as the Chinese people look forward to the forthcoming official visit to their country by the Mozambican party and government delegation led by Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the republic, they are confident that the visit will further consolidate and develop the friendship between the people of the two countries.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES UNOFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Hua Kuo-feng

OW241456Y Peking MCNA in English 1443 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSIN7A)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, met with Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, here this afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

During the meeting, Chairman Hua expressed his great pleasure at the fact that President Yhombi-Opango passed through Peking on his way to Korea and at the opportunity to meet the president.

Speaking of the situation in Africa, Chairman Hua stated: "Africa should maintain unity and African affairs should be run by the African people. It is necessary to heighten their vigilance against intervention and infiltration by outside forces."

"The relations between our two countries," he said, "have developed very well. This meeting between us will further strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between us." Chairman Hua wished the Congo prosperity under the leadership of President Yhombi-Opango.

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He invited President Yhombi-Opango to make an official visit to China at a time he deems convenient.

President Yhombi-Opango expressed thanks for the invitation. "We are willing to do everything that can strengthen the friendship between us. Therefore, I am very happy to accept the Chinese Government's invitation."

The Congolese guests attending the conversation were Raymond Ngollo, member of the Military Committee of the Workers Party of the Congo; Pascal Bima, member of the Military Committee of the Workers Party of the Congo and minister of urbanization, housing and environment; Theophile Obenga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Jacob Okandza, minister of commerce; Marius Mouambenga, minister of rural economy; Otse-Mawandza, director of the Office of the Head of State; and Oscar Samba, Congolese ambassador to China. Present on the host side were Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW241621Y Peking NCHA in English 1402 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Mme. Marie-Noelle Yhombi-Opango and his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

President and Mme. Yhombi-Opango placed a wreath before the seated statue of Chairman Mao. The ribbon was inscribed with: "The Congolese people pay homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung--the immortal image and symbol of revolution." Then, they walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao.

Departs for DPRK

OW250724Y Peking NCHA in English 0707 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Mme. Marie-Noelle Yhombi-Opango and his party left Peking by special plane this morning for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were seen off at the airport by Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

On hand were also diplomatic officials of the Congolese Embassy in Peking, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and his wife, as well as diplomatic envoys of African countries to China.

President Yhombi-Opango visited the Palace Museum yesterday afternoon, and in the morning, Mme. Yhombi-Opango viewed the Summer Palace.

TENG ATTENDS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW242004Y Peking NCNA in English 1949 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping joined African friends in Peking at a reception here this evening in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Liberation Day of Africa. The reception was given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping extended a warm, festive greetings to the African friends and congratulated the African people on the important victories in their united struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism.

Among those present at the gathering were Chen Mu-Hua, vice-premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Shou-tao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Ho Ying, vice foreign minister; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The African friends attending the reception include diplomatic envoys of African countries to China and their wives and officials of their embassies here, experts and representatives of trainees of African countries in Peking, and African guests now visiting Peking. The reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the Chinese people and the African people.

President Wang Ping-nan made a toast at the reception. He said: "In May 1963, the heads of state and government of independent African countries signed the charter for the establishment of the Organization of African Unity at the first session of the summit conference of African countries and they set the 25th of May as the Liberation Day of Africa. This is an important milestone in the history of the African national liberation movement."

He pointed out that "ever since the founding of the OAU, the great African people, persisting in united struggle and marching forward with big strides, have won a series of splendid victories in their fight for winning and safeguarding national independence and against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism." "Tremendous changes have indeed taken place in the physiognomy of Africa. It can be predicted that it won't be too long before the entire continent of Africa wins its total liberation," he added.

Speaking of the two superpowers' despicable acts of stepping up their scramble for domination in Africa, President Wang Ping-nan said: "That superpower under the signboard of socialism is all the more insolent and naked in sowing dissensions among African countries and creating splits in the OAU. It deliberately provokes armed conflicts and even openly dispatches mercenaries to carry out direct armed intervention. Recently, while hanging on in the Horn of Africa and Angola, its mercenaries have flagrantly launched a new armed invasion against Zaire, thus this superpower has once again revealed its hideous hegemonic features. We strongly denounce the criminal activities of the mercenaries in invading Zaire."

"The perverted action of the superpowers cannot but further arouse the African countries and people to greater indignation and stronger opposition." "Great Africa always belongs to the Great African people. The African affairs should be settled by the African people themselves," he stated. "The schemes of the superpowers to split the African unity and to undermine the African people's struggle is bound to meet with ignominious failure."

Wang Ping-nan said in conclusion: "We would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm the Chinese people's consistent stand: The Chinese people will always stand steadfastly by the side of the fraternal African people in their just struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism, support and encourage each other and march forward together with them till the complete liberation of Africa."

Senegalese Ambassador Aly Dioum, doyen of the African diplomatic corps, spoke on behalf of the African diplomatic missions in China. He said that this occasion demonstrated that all the Chinese people intend to communicate with all the African peoples and that the Chinese Government and people are determined to support Africa in its just struggle to complete its independence.

He said: "With 31 member states at the time of establishment, the Organization of African Unity now comprises 49 countries enjoying all the attributes of sovereignty. A long distance has been covered, but it remains nonetheless that a part of our continent still lives under yoke. Southern Africa still experiences racial discrimination and apartheid.... Africa is resolved, sooner or later, to put an end to the racist minority regimes and get rid of the Smiths and the Vorsters. In this ultimate fight against these last bastions of colonialism and racism, we are happy to note that China, loyal to herself because of the same colonial past, is giving all-out support to the nationalist movements which, in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia, are struggling heroically to hasten the independence of their countries."

Ambassador Aly Dioum pointed out: "The total liberation of Africa is likewise linked with the preservation and consolidation of the independence of the African states already recognized by the international community. However, the tragic situation which is spreading across our continent, shaken by various conflicts stirred up by powers from outside Africa, is not likely to consolidate our independence."

"Africa is becoming an enormous stake for different foreign interests, attracted as they are by its riches in raw materials, energies and minerals. The situation has become all the more grave as the African people are in danger of losing not only their economic independence, but also their political and cultural independence so dearly acquired."

The ambassador denounced foreign interventions in African affairs. He said: "We are sure that, left to themselves, the African states are capable, as they have amply demonstrated on many occasions, of surmounting their divergences and finding through negotiation durable solutions to conflicts, even armed conflicts."

Present were leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Chou Hua-min, Li Ko, Hao Chung-shih, Li Chi-tao, Tan Yun-ho, Yu Pu-hsueh, Mao Lien-chueh and Yang Chi.

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The reception was followed by a theatrical performance, at which Chinese performing artists presented a rich programme of music, songs, dances and episodes from Peking operas. The "Song of China-Africa Friendship" presented by 15 female singers to the accompaniment of drums drew enthusiastic applause.

FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT ENDS IN PARIS

OW241808Y Peking NCNA in English 1750 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 23 May (HSINHUA)--The Fifth Franco-African Summit concluded here today after two days of meetings attended by 21 African countries and France.

The summit discussed problems such as international economies, relations between Western Europe and Africa and cooperation between France and Africa. The problem of African security, which was put on the agenda following Zaire's new invasion by Soviet-Cuban mercenary troops, was seriously discussed by the participants.

A final communique issued at the end of the summit says: "In the course of talks during the conference, the chiefs of state recalled the conflicts that split Africa. On the subject, General Mobutu, president of the Republic of Zaire gave an account to them of the tragic events happening in Shaba." The communique says: "The chiefs of state emphasized that all African countries enjoy the right to security within their frontiers despite their political systems. The participants are deeply convinced that the right to security enjoyed by all is essential for the preservation of peace, which itself is an indispensable condition for economic and social progress of the African continent."

On the economic problem, the communique points out that the participants expressed the hope to continue in depth the North-South dialogue. In this connection, they held that "the conference on international economic cooperation constitutes an important step."

On European-African relations, the communique points out: "The participants have noted with satisfaction the development of relations between the European Economic Community and the African countries, and the implementation of the 'Lome Convention'."

Speaking at the opening ceremony, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday that over recent years, peace in Africa "has been increasingly threatened", "it is henceforth peace itself that is the primary condition for progress in Africa". The object of France in Africa, he went on, demands that "France aid poorly armed countries, victims of external aggression". However, he said, the principal responsibilities of African countries' security should naturally be taken by countries directly concerned. He said: "It is up to the Africans themselves, as well as to inter-African organizations, to settle the conflicts in the continent."

Referring to the international economic problem, the French president said: "France's mission is to carry out cooperation with the Third World on a voluntary basis." He continued: "As far as France is concerned, the Franco-African dialogue is a special North-South dialogue," and "France wants it to extend to a closer European-African dialogue."

Speaking in reply at the opening ceremony on behalf of 21 African delegations, Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema denounced "crude foreign intervention in the affairs of the sovereign countries in Africa."

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He pointed out that the African countries have the right to appeal independently to the friendly countries for help when their territorial integrity is damaged or menaced. "Africa has become the centre of tension where certain powers eager to enlarge the sphere of their ideology are dangerously confronting each other."

Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo, in the capacity of the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, spoke at a luncheon today for the representatives of 21 African countries. He said: "If we refer in particular to the dramatic event which has just taken place in Zaire and which is the continuation of the aggression that country had suffered, we believe that the problem of security becomes absolutely essential." He added: "We Africans ourselves should assume our responsibility as soon as possible."

The Franco-African summit was sponsored by France with the aim to enhance its relations with French-speaking African countries, the first summit being held in 1973. Taking part in the fifth summit were Benin, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, the Central African Empire, France, Gabon, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, the Seychelles, Chad, Togo and Zaire. Cape Verde, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe attended the summit as observers.

CHI PENG-FEI MEETS NIGER YOUTH DELEGATION

OW221328Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the Niger youth delegation led by Mamadou Moussa, director of the Youth Department of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture. Tiecoura Alzouma, Niger ambassador to China, was present on the occasion.

Present were Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Liu Ping, deputy secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA LEAVES POST FOR HOME

OW231218Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Chou Po-ping left his post for home today.

Houari Boumedienne, president of Algeria and of the Council of Revolution, saw the ambassador on May 18. Missoum Sbih, secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave a send-off dinner for Chou Po-ping on May 17. Send-off dinners were also given on May 12 and 18 by Mohamed Zerguini, minister of posts and telecommunications; Said Ait-Messaoudene, minister of health and M'hamed Hadj Yala, minister of commerce. Ambassador Chou Po-ping gave a farewell reception on May 20.

SPECIAL ALGERIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW250814Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Abdelkader Zaibek, special envoy of President Houari Boumedienne of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Planning and Finance Commission of the National People's Assembly, arrived here by air this morning on a visit to China.

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He was greeted at the airport by Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Liu Hua, deputy director of the ministry's Protocol Department.

Souibes Rabah, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Algerian Embassy in Peking, was present.

PLA DEPUTY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF ATTENDS IRANIAN BANQUET

OW192234Y Peking NCHA in English 1707 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Iranian Ambassador to China Mahmud Esfandiari gave a banquet at noon today for the visit to China of Iranian Vice Minister of War Mahmud Sadeghiyan and his party.

Present were Huang Chung, a leading member of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and leading members of the Chinese Mountaineering Association and other organizations Han Fu-tung, Shen Shao-hsing, Han Ming-yang and Shih Chan-chun.

Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a dinner for the Iranian guests on the 15th.

The guests left for home this evening.

CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS IRANIAN MILITARY VISITORS

OW241548Y Peking NCHA in English 1529 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with Brigadier Houchmand Almasi, chief of the sports organization of the Iranian Armed Forces, Mrs. Almasi and Colonel Daiyouch Azadi, leader of the Iranian Army shooting team.

Mahmood Taghavy, counsellor of the Iranian Embassy here, attended the meeting.

Present were Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Han Fu-tung, leading member of the sports organization of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Shen Shao-hsing, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN YAR--Sana, 15 May--Ahmad al-Hadhr, under-secretary of the Health Ministry of the Yemen Arab Republic, gave a dinner party yesterday in honour of the Chinese medical team which is leaving here for home at the end of its mission in Yemen. The replacement medical team was also at the dinner. It arrived on May 5 and was received by the under-secretary the following day. Chinese Ambassador Chao Chin was present at the dinner. During the course of the dinner, Under-Secretary Hadhr conveyed the regards of Yemeni President Ahmad al-Ghashmi to Chinese doctors. [Text] [Peking NCHA in English 1218 GMT 16 May 78 OW]

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TENG HSIAO-PING, WANG TUNG-HSING RECEIVE TIBET WOMEN

OW250828Y Peking NCNA in English 0817 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, this morning received the study group of cadres of the Women's Federation of the Tibet Autonomous Region, members of a cadres' training course at the Central Institute for Nationalities, and students of minority nationalities at the Peking Medical College.

Present were Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, Tsai Chang, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the National Women's Federation, Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-president of the National Women's Federation, Kang Ko-ching, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice-president of the National Women's Federation, and Yang Ching-jen, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

More than 500 people of over 40 nationalities were received today. They come from all over the country. Vice-chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing, and others came to the reception hall of the Great Hall of the People amid thunderous applause and had photographs taken with them.

PEKING CONFERENCE VIEWS WORKER-PEASANT STUDENT ENROLLMENT

OW241610Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Has the proportion of university students from worker-peasant families dropped since last year, when entrance exams began again to select the best students by all-round assessment of their moral, intellectual and physical development?

This question was answered in the negative by data cited by delegates to a national working conference on tertiary school enrollment in Peking recently.

Delegates from Heilungkiang Province reported that in carrying out the principle of all-round assessment and selecting the best, they gave priority among applicants with equal marks to children of industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary martyrs and to advanced or model individuals. Therefore, children of workers and poor or lower-middle peasants constitute 59 percent of the new university classes in that province. If children of other labouring people are added in, they make a total of 94 percent of new entrants.

Delegates from Hupeh Province said they had three times lowered the qualifying marks for enrollment for people in culturally underdeveloped mountain areas, so that they needed 20 points fewer than city students. Partly as a result of this, children of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other labouring people make up for 97.5 percent of the total new enrollment in the province.

Similar proportions were quoted by delegates from Yunnan and Anhwei provinces and Tientsin City.

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Delegates from many schools added their own examples. Of 738 students enrolled last year by the China University of Science and Technology, over 99 percent were from families of labouring people. Of 1,058 students enrolled by the Shanghai Chiao Tung University, children from families of the exploiting classes constitute only 0.6 percent.

The delegates recalled the enrollments when the gang of four controlled education. At that time, a practice of entry by recommendation was followed, which turned out to be a cover-up for nepotism, bribery and "backdoor benefits".

Under the new enrollment system, young people enter college through their own capabilities and not because of their parents' status. "Backdoor benefits" have been checked, to the great satisfaction of the masses.

Lochang County in Kwangtung Province sent an investigation group to the rural areas to canvass the opinions of commune members on the reform of the enrollment system. The peasants said: "Now our children can enter college by examinations in their real capabilities. That means the best qualified students are selected for our country. So long as our children have the right to take the entrance examinations, our minds are at ease even if they fail."

UNIVERSITIES TO REOPEN FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW210737Y Peking NCNA in English 0726 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[See 19 May DAILY REPORT, pp 3-4, for Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 13-14 May reports]

[Text] Peking. 21 May (HSINHUA)--Chinan University in Kwangtung Province and Overseas Chinese University in Fukien Province which were closed years ago will re-open in the autumn semester this year with enrollment beginning this summer.

The universities were set up in 1958 and 1960 with the kind attention of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. They are for young Overseas Chinese and young compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province. Since their founding, these institutes of higher learning have trained large numbers of young people who are both Red and expert.

However, due to the disruption in education by the anti-party cliques of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the two universities were forced to close in 1970.

On the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Office in Charge of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council and the Kwangtung and Fukien provincial revolutionary committees are making preparations for the re-opening of the two universities.

Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, wrote an inscription for the name of Chinan University.

After the resumption, Chinan will become a university with Colleges of Arts, Science and Medicine, while Overseas Chinese University will be a poly-technic institute.

These two schools of higher learning will enroll students mainly from among young Overseas Chinese and young compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. They will also enroll descendants of returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives.

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Those who come from abroad and from Hong Kong and Macao can volunteer to take part in the socialist construction of the motherland upon their graduation or return to work where they come from.

CHOU EN-LAI PORTRAYED IN HISTORICAL WARTIME DRAMA

OW230842Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--A modern drama now being staged in Peking has touched the audience with a vivid portrayal of Chou En-lai. "Newsboys", a play in six scenes presented by the China Children's Art Theatre, has drawn capacity crowds since its debut on March 5, the 80th birthday of the late premier. The actors have to answer long curtain calls as the audience, from grey-haired army generals to young workers in overalls, applaud stormily, many with tears in their eyes. People queue up throughout the night for tickets in order to "have another look at him". Letters from the audience thank the actors for "having done the people a good service".

Chou En-lai appears in the play as he was in his early forties, while heading the Communist Party delegation in wartime Chungking in 1941.

Backgrounding the plot is the 1941 Southern Anhwei Incident in which the Kuomintang reactionaries ambushed and massacred 7,000 officers and men of the communist-led New Fourth Army which was on its way to fight the Japanese aggressors. The Kuomintang-controlled press suppressed news of the incident while slandering the New Fourth Army as having "mutinied", so as to stir up anti-communist hysteria.

"Newsboys" re-creates the fierce struggle waged at the time to bring the truth to the whole country and the world and expose Chiang Kai-shek's scheme to wipe out the communists and capitulate to Japan.

Chou En-lai led the NEW CHINA DAILY, the sole communist newspaper allowed to appear under Kuomintang censorship in Chungking, in a sharp struggle against the Kuomintang.

Drawing on historical facts, "Newsboys" brings out in bold relief the fine qualities of Chou En-lai--his devotion to Chairman Mao, to all revolutionary comrades and to the people, his staunch fight against the people's enemies and his skill in waging struggle under the principles of just grounds, advantage to the people and restraint.

Chou En-lai enters the stage in the third scene, when the Kuomintang tries to strangle the NEW CHINA DAILY by cutting the power supply. In the pitch dark of the blackout, the spellbound audience sees a match struck by a sturdy figure on the stage who, by match-light, turns out to be Chou En-lai, appearing among the printers. A murmur of appreciation rises from the viewers, as work is resumed with the aid of a small power generator he reserves for such contingencies. Then he leads the newspapermen in an ingenious struggle against Kuomintang censorship, vigorously condemning the reactionaries for their crimes against the Chinese nation.

Next, in the sixth scene, he comes to the office of the NEW CHINA DAILY at a time when it is surrounded by armed Kuomintang agents who try to seize the paper as it comes off the press. His forcefulness and prestige hold back the agents, and the curtain falls with Chou En-lai and the newsboys going out into the streets to spread the true story of the Southern Anhwei Incident.

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The epilogue shows Chou En-lai distributing copies of the NEW CHINA DAILY among the crowd in a Chungking street. In place of an editorial struck out by Kuomintang censors, the day's paper carries a poem of protest which he wrote impromptu in his unique calligraphy, in the classical Chinese style but full of proletarian indignation. Acting in the role of Chou En-lai is Wang Tieh-cheng, a talented 1961 graduate from the Central Drama Institute.

Historically, the newsboys of the NEW CHINA DAILY in Chungking came from families of the city poor, bankrupt peasants and anti-Japanese soldiers. They learned to read and write and grew to political maturity with the help of the Communist Party. They fought with courage and wit against Kuomintang gendarmes, police and secret agents. Many of the newsboys later became party cadres, journalists, socialist factory leaders or People's Liberation Army men.

In the play, they are acted by new China's first generation of children's play actors and actresses, now already about 40 years old or even older. Some of the actors and actresses had gone through similar experiences during the war years. Many received help and encouragement from the late premier personally. "It is a real challenge to us to try and sculpture so great a man as our late premier", said playwright Shao Chung-fei in the name of the cast. "But we feel it our duty because we, and our people, love him and wish to see him on the stage".

In writing and rehearsing "Newsboys", the playwright, director, actors and actresses studied a host of historical data, including official documents and newsreels. They interviewed former editors and newsboys of the NEW CHINA DAILY now working in Peking, Chungking and Chengtu, and heard recollections of the premier by more than 60 people. Support and encouragement for the play has come from all over the country.

FAMOUS STORYTELLER YUAN KUO-CHENG REAPPEARS ON STAGE

OW240748Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 24 May (HSINHUA)--The famous Chinese storyteller Yuan Kuo-cheng has reappeared on stage after giving up the art for a period under the gang of four's oppression.

He is currently telling the story "Hurricane" over the Central People's Broadcasting Station to the warm welcome of the listeners. Adapted from a novel of the same title written by Chou Li-po about land reform, the story has 36 chapters, 200,000 words in all.

Yuan Kuo-cheng has been acclaimed for his narration that brings to life dozens of characters in the novel, from the leader of a land reform work team, representatives of poor peasants, women and children to reactionary Kuomintang officers, landlords and hooligans.

In preparing the programme, Yuan Kuo-cheng visited the author Chou Li-po and sought his opinions about the adaptation.

Yuan started telling stories 30 years ago at age 14 to earn a living. His grandfather, father and uncles were all marvelous storytellers. But, in the old society, storytellers were oppressed by the reactionary ruling class. They roamed from place to place and many died of privation.

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Attaining his artistic maturity gradually, Yuan Kuo-cheng has become very popular among workers, peasants and soldiers, especially in northern China. Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders heard him telling stories in 1958. And Chairman Mao Tse-tung received him together with some 2,000 representatives to the Third Congress of Literature and Art Workers in July 1960.

Yuan Kuo-cheng often draws his stories from novels on contemporary themes which portray worker, peasant and soldier heroes and eulogize revolutionary martyrs. He also writes stories himself on such themes.

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SHENYANG

OW241726Y Peking NCNA in English 1704 GNT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Ignatius Pi Chou Che, member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association and archbishop of Shenyang Archdiocese, north-east China, died of illness in Peking on May 16, 1978 at the age of 81.

A memorial meeting for Pi Chou Che was held in the auditorium of the Papeashan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this afternoon.

Wreaths were presented by Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, Tung Hsiao-peng, and Li Kuei, deputy directors of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Wreaths were also presented by Wu Yao-Tsung, Chao Pu-chu, Hsiao Hsien-fa and Chang Chieh, the religion section under the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Liaoning Party Committee, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, the China Buddhist Association, the China Islamic Association, the Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of Protestant Churches of China, the Peking Patriotic Catholic Association and Wang Hsu-tung and Wang Chi-ting.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Secretary General Chi Yeh-ming. Chao Pu-chu made a memorial speech. He said: "Pi Chou Che was born in Liaoyang County, Liaoning Province. He studied in a Catholic seminary and later became a priest, acting president of the seminary and archbishop of Shenyang Archdiocese. He became chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association in 1957. He was elected member of the 3rd and 4th CPPCC National Committee.

"In the past two decades and more, Pi Chou Che supported the party leadership, loved the Great Leader Chairman Mao and loved the socialist motherland. He played a positive role in uniting Chinese Catholics in the patriotic movement against imperialism. He studied hard and was progressively inclined politically. He supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and supported the smashing of the gang of four and supported the reports and resolutions adopted at the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee."

Attending the memorial meeting were members of departments concerned and friends of the late Pi Chou Che.

AFP Report

OM220617Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Peking, 22 May (AFP)--News of [Monsignor Pi Chou Che's] death was given to visiting Italian Transport and Merchant Navy Minister Vittorino Colombo by Yang Kao-jen, bishop of Changte, Hunan Province. Bishop Yang, vice chairman of the Patriotic Catholic Association of China, has now taken over the late archbishop's responsibilities as chairman of the association.

Like other Catholic and Protestant leaders, Magr Pi had not carried out any official activities since the national episcopal conference in 1962 on "anti-imperialism" where he made a violent speech denouncing the late President Kennedy as "a big insult to the Catholic faith." There are now about 3,000 members in the Patriotic Catholic Association, clerical sources have revealed. The association's renewed activity and the reappearance of top religious leaders marked a more flexible government attitude towards them and the study of religion, if not to religious practices themselves, observers said. The first meeting on research into comparative religion since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, was held in Peking on April 10 and 11.

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN CHINA SUGARCANE AREAS--Peking, 12 May--Yunnan and Kwangsi, two major sugarcane growers in southern China, reported increases in sugar output during the latest pressing season between last autumn and this spring. By mid-April, refineries in Yunnan Province, southwest China, had topped their production targets and surpassed the previous season's output by 5.7 percent. Despite a severe drought that hit the crop, local cane growers sold the state 30,000 tons of cane more than in the previous season. Mechanized refineries in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, south China, produced 8,000 tons of sugar more in the latest season. Refineries in both areas attributed the increases to improved management and a higher rate of recovery. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0829 GMT 12 May 78 OW]

AERIAL INSECTICIDE SPRAYING--Peking, 12 May--Ultra-low volume [ULV] aerial spraying of insecticide is being carried out over large stretches of land in China for the effective prevention and control of insect pests. This technique requires only a small amount of insecticide to kill pests on a large acreage. It is highly efficient and low in cost. A plane can spray 3,000 hectares per day using 1.5 kilogrammes of insecticide per hectare. In the provinces of Heilungkiang, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hopei, and Shantung and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, ULV aerial spraying has been tried out to control wheat cut worms, sorghum locusts, rice grassleaf rollers, forestry pine caterpillars and locusts in pastoral areas. Over 96 percent of the insects were killed. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 12 May 78 OW]

SOLAR ENERGY--China has made remarkable progress toward harnessing solar energy. Solar furnaces of several types and solar water heaters have been turned out. Success has been reported by Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other places in making solar cells, solar lighters, and watches and clocks that run on solar energy. Solar energy is used in electric power generation, and efforts are being made to build solar refrigerators, solar driers and solar distillers as well as certain kinds of medical equipment that operates on solar energy. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

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COUNTY IN ANHWEI SOLICITS MASSES' OPINIONS, COMPLAINTS

ME200856Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Summary] In order to strengthen ties with the masses, the Hsiao County party committee has established a system in which Standing Committee members of the county party committee handle people's letters and visits. It has seriously dealt with the problems revealed by the masses and listened directly to the masses' opinions. The system has been warmly welcomed by the masses.

"Hsiao County was a place seriously affected by the gang of four's agents and black ace generals in Anhwei, who directly interfered and controlled the county. They formed a clique in the county to frantically push the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program. They unscrupulously trampled on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." They struck blows at cadres and masses whose opinions were different from theirs and suppressed their opinions so that they had nowhere to bring complaints about their sufferings or to obtain any redress of their grievances.

Since Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instruction was issued on solving the leadership problem of the Anhwei provincial party committee, the people in Hsiao County have been very happy and have exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four's agents and black ace generals in the province. Since last November, the new county party committee has strengthened and reinforced the organizations for handling people's letters and visits. In coordination with a work group of the prefectural party committee, the county party committee has established a combined office to handle people's letters and visits. Many people hoped that they could talk directly to responsible comrades of the county party committee. In view of this, the county party committee has fixed the 10th of every month as a day when its Standing Committee members will receive people's letters and visits. Standing Committee members of the county party committee and vice chairmen of the county Revolutionary Committee will be on duty in rotation on that day. There will be two people on duty who will listen to the masses' opinions and handle the problem personally.

Commune members of (Hutaitzu) production team of (Machuang) brigade, (Tachuang) commune, reported: "To beautify the environment for visitors, a black ace general of the gang of four forced them to move, with the result that the commune members of 35 households were made homeless, their livelihood was extremely difficult and production was seriously affected." Having listened to the masses' accusation, responsible persons of the county party committee personally went to the spot to conduct investigation and study. They provided some money, grain and timber to solve the housing and production problems, which had not been solved for a year or two.

KIANGSU: HSU CHIA-TUN CALLS FOR MODERNIZATION OF SCIENCE

OW201641Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Excerpts of 11 May report by Hsu Chia-tun at the Kiangsu provincial science conference: "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the National Science Conference and Strive To Realize the Modernization of Science and Technology"--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP Committee is holding this provincial science conference in order to further study and implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference, to mobilize the masses and scientific workers, to organize our forces in all areas, to really push forward our scientific and technological work.

This to be done by taking into account the actual conditions of our province and to contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period and to the building of a powerful socialist state.

The National Science Conference, which was held at the proposal of Chairman Hua and under the leadership of the party Central Committee, was a conference of great strategic significance where policy decisions were made.

The important speech made by Vice Chairman Teng at the conference profoundly points out that science and technology belong to the productive forces, that intellectuals who serve socialism are considered to be workers and that it is necessary to build a mammoth force of scientific and technical personnel who are both Red and expert, strengthen the system of division of responsibilities under the leadership of party committees and explain the principles and policies for developing science and technology.

The report made at the conference by Comrade Fang I, who was entrusted with special tasks by the party Central Committee, fully analyzed the present conditions of China's science and technology, penetratingly criticized the crimes of the antiparty gang of four of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan in undermining scientific and technological undertakings and set forth a great plan for developing science and technology.

Like the people of the whole country, the people of Kiangsu warmly support the important speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng and the guidelines of the National Science Conference. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by chairman Hua, the people of Kiangsu are determined to foster lofty ideals, set high goals, tackle difficulties, scale the heights and march toward the modernization of science and technology.

Our provincial science conference must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th national party congress, conscientiously study the documents of the National Science Conference, and penetratingly criticize the gang of four and their agents in Kiangsu, as well as those persons who were involved in the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, for their crimes of persecuting intellectuals, undermining scientific and technological undertakings and opposing the four modernizations. We must also sum up and exchange our experiences, commend advanced units and individuals, reward outstanding achievements in scientific research and discuss the plan for developing science and technology in Kiangsu and the concrete measures for carrying out this plan.

On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, I would like to make the following suggestions on further implementing the guidelines of the National Science Conference, accelerating the development of our scientific and technological undertakings and strengthening the party committees' leadership over scientific and technological work so that you comrades can discuss them.

1. We have entered a great, new historical period. The general task for this period is to resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century. This general task embodies the behests of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and innumerable other revolutionary martyrs and fully reflects the basic interests of China's working class, laboring people, intellectuals and all patriotic personages.

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Therefore, the fulfillment of the general task for the new period concerns our country's future and destiny, the survival of our nation, the balance of international class forces and the future of the international communist movement. We must be resolved to overcome all difficulties, pool the masses' wisdom, and work hard with one heart and one mind to accomplish the glorious mission entrusted to us by history.

To fulfill the general task for the new period, we must greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire nation. Therefore, we must extensively and penetratingly launch a sustained mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, culture, modern science and production management techniques. Only by raising the masses' level of political consciousness, science and culture can we better master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and skillfully apply it in solving practical problems in our socialist revolution and construction; better understand and apply laws governing the development of objective reality; continue to win victories in revolution and construction; enable all departments of the national economy to more fully apply the achievements of modern science and technology; master modern production skills and modern economic management techniques so as to create greater material wealth for the state; continue to discover, invent, create, advance and raise the various spheres of material production to new levels; better mobilize the masses so they can help to manage state, economic, educational and cultural work and further develop socialist democracy; gradually narrow the gap between city and countryside, between workers and peasants and between mental and physical labor; and create conditions for the transition to communism.

Since the founding of new China, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our province has made enormous progress in science, education and culture. The masses of laboring people have regained their right to study, which the landlords and bourgeoisie deprived them of for a long time, and have raised their scientific and cultural levels to new heights. Over the past 28 years, more than 170,000 persons have graduated from schools of higher learning throughout the province, over 250,000 from vocational middle schools, and more than 20 million from junior and senior middle schools. Elementary education has been popularized. We already have more than 300 scientific research units above the county level, over 13,000 professional scientific researchers and a contingent of over 110,000 scientific and technical personnel in our province. We have established a four-level agricultural research network with more than 1 million participants and a large number of technical innovation groups in factories and mines. Many outstanding scientific and technical workers, technical innovation experts, models in scientific farming and cadres who are loyal to the party's scientific task have emerged. We have scored many valuable achievements in scientific research. More than 580 scientific research achievements scored by Kiangsu were awarded at the National Science Conference. This has greatly encouraged the scientific and technical workers and the people of Kiangsu.

However, judging from the requirements for rapidly developing the national economy and realizing the four modernizations, we find that our scientific, educational and cultural undertakings have been developing rather slowly, that the number of our scientific and technical workers is still very small and that the masses' scientific and cultural levels are low. A considerable number of our workers lack scientific knowledge.

The masses of our peasants still are unknowledgeable about pedology, crop breeding, crop culture, plant protection and agricultural mechanization; although they have rich practical experiences, these experiences have never been improved as they should have been. Many cadres have limited knowledge of modern science; they don't manage the economy well because they are basically laymen in the field of economics. Due to the longtime interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, many of our professional scientific and technical workers have wasted a lot of time, thus estranging themselves from their professions; this has greatly restricted them in raising their levels of accomplishment. This entire situation is unsuitable for the great historic mission we are shouldering.

Therefore, we must actively respond to Chairman Hua's call, mobilize the masses on all fronts in Kiangsu, and extensively and penetratingly launch a sustained movement to study politics, economics, science and culture and strive to increase socialist consciousness and raise scientific and cultural levels. Party committees of all factories and mines should constantly try to raise the workers' scientific and cultural levels. By 1985, through various forms of education, they should raise the educational level of the majority of workers, especially the young and middle-aged, to that of vocational middle school graduates, and the educational level of some workers to that of graduates of schools of higher learning.

Party committees of rural people's communes should pay attention to raising the peasants' scientific and cultural levels and regard this as an extremely urgent task. They should make energetic efforts to popularize scientific knowledge, conscientiously organize the peasants to study, and by 1985 raise the educational level of the majority of young and middle-aged peasants to that of middle school graduates and the educational level of some peasants to that of graduates of agricultural middle schools.

We must conscientiously run all kinds of schools at various levels and carry out our scientific and cultural undertakings well. Professional scientific and cultural workers should undertake the task of popularizing scientific and cultural knowledge while doing their own work well. It is necessary to conscientiously run 21 July workers universities, 7 May agricultural universities, skilled workers schools and agricultural middle schools. It is essential to advocate spare-time self-study and manage radio, television, correspondence and evening universities well by relying on the assistance of schools, colleges, universities, scientific research units and scientific and technological societies so as to meet, as far as possible, the needs of workers, peasants, office cadres and other young people in society.

We should also do a good job in our newspaper, television and publishing work. Units in charge of this work should regard the task of popularizing and increasing the masses' scientific and cultural knowledge as an important part of their work.

2. The key to the four modernizations lies in modernization of science and technology. We must attach very great importance to developing science and technology; mobilize, organize and unite the forces on all fronts in our province into a mighty contingent; and march toward modernization of science and technology.

For 28 years our province has scored great achievements in developing science and technology. But then our scientific and technological work was seriously damaged by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

When the gang of four ran amuck, many scientific and technical personnel were forced to suspend their professional research. Many scientific research units were paralyzed or even dissolved. Much valuable scientific and technological data was destroyed and many half-completed key research projects were abandoned. This situation widened the gap between China's level and the advanced world levels.

To march toward modernization of science and technology, we must first have an overall plan with a set target. Because the plan for developing science and technology in Kiangsu is part of a national plan, we must follow the principle of making overall arrangements and giving prominence to key projects. While striving to complete key research projects assigned to our province by the state, we should bear in mind our province's needs for rapidly developing the economy, pay special attention to strengthening the agricultural foundation, strengthen basic industries and raise the technical levels of major industrial sectors like the electronic and chemical industries. We must concentrate our forces on solving the major technical problems that we will encounter in building our province into an industrialized socialist province and in realizing the four modernizations, and strive to catch up with advanced world levels in some natural science fields. We should make our plans and arrange our forces with these goals in mind.

Implementation of our provincial plan for developing science and technology is a common task for people throughout the province. Only by mobilizing and organizing all forces in our province can we achieve success in this work. To carry out this plan and march toward modernization of science and technology, we must build a big contingent of scientific and technical workers. Chairman Mao pointed out on many occasions that, in order to build socialism, the working class must have its own scientists and mighty contingent of technical cadres who are both Red and expert. On the scientific-technological front, professional scientific and technical workers must shoulder the task of tackling difficult problems and popularizing science and technology among the masses. Without a mighty contingent of high-level, professional scientific and technical workers, it will be difficult to scale the heights of modern science and technology and unfold an extensive and sustained mass movement for scientific experiment.

The overwhelming majority of intellectuals in our province ardently love the party and socialism. They have progressed well in both political and vocational work and have made important contributions to the cause of socialism. These revolutionary intellectuals are worthy of being a part of our party's force which we rely upon. We should trust, support and warmly care for them and create conditions under which their role can be fully developed. We should firmly grasp the work of restoring titles to scientific and technical workers and boldly promote and use these titles.

However, the primary task of scientific and technical workers is to conduct scientific research for the sake of the revolution. To do so doesn't mean to divorce oneself from politics, because this work should be regarded as serving the most important kind of politics--the building of a powerful socialist country and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, party and government leaders at all levels must insure that scientific researchers devote at least five-sixths of their time each week to professional work. Of course, the more time they devote to professional work, the better.

The counterrevolutionary fallacy that "politics affects everything," which was spread by Lin Biao and the gang of four, must be thoroughly criticized. We must resolutely break away from their metaphysical and formal methods of study and political work.

Scientific research units and scientific and technical personnel have the right to refuse certain leading organs' requests for transfer of scientific researchers away from their regular work.

It is necessary to strengthen the building of a contingent of scientific and technical workers. To this end, we must concentrate our efforts on discovering and training talented people in an effort to expand our scientific-technological force. However, in order to build a mighty contingent of scientific and technical workers, the party's policy on intellectuals--a policy aimed at bringing their enthusiasm into full play--must be conscientiously implemented.

Lin Piao and the gang of four cruelly persecuted intellectuals and ruthlessly struck them down. Our province also fell victim to this misdeed. We must settle accounts with them and eliminate their pernicious influence.

Eighteen months after the smashing of the gang of four, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have made great efforts to implement the party's policy on intellectuals, but many problems still have to be solved. Party committees at all levels, departments in charge of organization, personnel, science, culture and education, and economic affairs, and their affiliated scientific research units, schools, factories, mines and various other enterprises should take quick action and be well prepared to comprehensively implement the party's policy on intellectuals in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities and the plans of the provincial party committee. In order to take direct charge of this work, the top two leaders of each party committee must become personally involved in this work while they and those comrades of strong party character who understand the policy pursue a correct work style, treat people fairly, and courageously adhere to principles.

Some scientists and technicians have been under investigation since the Great Cultural Revolution. Efforts must be made to quickly conclude these investigations by seeking truth from facts. Each case must be rechecked at the end of the investigation. Mistakes must be corrected and grievances redressed. Unjust verdicts must be reconsidered and all slanderous and false charges overthrown. Archives and records which are inconsistent with objective facts must be removed and destroyed. Even cases which concern scientists and technicians who have already died must be reinvestigated. Clear and firm conclusions must be drawn on cases which are awaiting outcomes. Cases which have resulted in miscarriages of justice must be redressed by the units concerned; conscientious efforts must be made to rehabilitate those persons involved.

These investigations may affect families and children. This problem must be properly dealt with in accordance with party policy. No investigation case will be allowed to adversely affect families and children.

3. The question of how to effectively strengthen leadership over scientific-technological work is a major topic of discussion on the agenda of party committees at all levels. We must be resolved to grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and list the development of science and technology as an important item on the agenda of these committees. This shift of emphasis in our work must be accompanied by a change in work style.

Our determination to raise our scientific and technological levels responds to the fervent desires of people throughout the country. This arduous task is also being faced by party committees at all levels.

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Confronted with this new situation and task, many cadres are not adequately prepared ideologically. We must act quickly to change this situation. Party committees at all levels, especially their principal responsible comrades, must keep in close touch with realities while conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's instructions. They must thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four who were guilty of opposing the three great revolutionary movements, hampering the four modernizations and spreading related fallacies. They must also make conscientious efforts to sum up experiences over the past 28 years--both positive and negative. Only in this way can they fully understand that the three great revolutionary movements have an important role to play in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in building a powerful and modern socialist country and that they form a dialectical relationship which requires close coordination and therefore are indispensable to one another. Like Taching and Tachai, we must persist in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously as part of our effort to quickly raise our scientific and technological levels.

We must provide good leaders for scientific and technological work. Provincial, prefectural, municipal and commune-level party committees must list the development of science and technology as an important item on their agendas. They must carry this task out in practical terms and not merely list it on the agendas as a matter of formality.

Scientific-technological commissions at all levels are party committees' helping hands in grasping scientific and technological work well. They have an important task and are responsible for many specific organizational details like drawing up plans, organizing forces, implementing policy, coordinating efforts, summing up experiences, devising measures and so forth. Therefore, these commissions at all levels must be strong groups headed by comrades who have deep awareness and an enterprising spirit, are in excellent health and have working experience. Party committees must bring into full play the role of scientific-technological commissions at all levels, always listen to their reports, study the questions they raise and resolve difficulties in their work.

In order to strengthen party leadership over scientific-technological work, no time should be lost in consolidating the scientific research institutes and building a contingent of scientists and technicians. First of all, we are calling for effective consolidation and development of the more than 300 scientific research units at the county level. We must particularly grasp well the consolidation of their leading bodies. It is imperative that party committee secretaries be selected from among comrades who understand party policies well and are eager to promote science: that experts or near-experts be appointed to leading professional posts; and that conscientious, hard-working comrades be put in charge of supply services.

In order to strengthen party leadership over scientific-technological work, it is also necessary to actively improve conditions for scientific research work and pay great attention to supply services. At the National Science Conference, Vice Chairman Teng said: "I am willing to be the director of the Logistics Department at your service." So it is only natural and right that party committees at the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels and party committees at the grassroots units concerned should do well in supply services so that conditions for scientific research work can be gradually improved.

We should plan to establish a scientific research information system in as short a time as possible. The provincial Scientific-Technological Commission should establish scientific-technological information research stations. All institutes of higher learning, large plants, mines, other enterprises and major industrial departments must speed up scientific and technical information work.

At present, the vast number of scientific and technical workers are very enthusiastic. They have a lot of good ideas and suggestions. Leading cadres should do a good job in pooling the wisdom of the masses in order to lead our scientific-technological work. It is necessary to get out of the offices and work in research institutes, laboratories, workshops and fields; participate in labor and scientific research; discuss problems with the masses; and take the mass line by chatting with and befriending scientists and technicians and the masses of workers and peasants. It is necessary to energetically undertake investigations and study, become familiar with the situation in the forefront, get firsthand information and do a more conscientious and better job.

Let us warmly respond to Chairman Hua's call of "Study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again." Let us strive hard to study and struggle in unity, link our individual enthusiasm and creativity with collective wisdom and force, and launch an emulation drive in the great revolutionary movement of scientific experiment. Let us emulate each other to see who has studied more and better, who has done his work more scrupulously and solidly and which unit has successfully trained talented people, achieved fruitful results more rapidly and maintained higher standards.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI TOBACCO PLANTING--The cadres and masses in the tobacco-producing areas in Anhwei are actively fighting drought to crash-plant spring tobacco and are resolved to achieve a new breakthrough in the production of tobacco this year. Some 333,600 mou of spring tobacco had been planted by 4 May, fulfilling 76 percent of the sowing plans with an increase of 30,000 mou over the corresponding period of last year. Since last winter, the various tobacco-producing prefectures and counties have been holding meetings to sum up experiences in tobacco production and to study measures. Po County is one of the key tobacco-producing counties in Anhwei. The people in this county have sown 112,300 mou of spring tobacco, accounting for 92 percent of the sowing plan. The task of sowing 80,000 mou of spring tobacco in Kuchen County has been victoriously fulfilled. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 HK]

KIANGSI COTTON CROPS--By now 1.7 million mou of cotton have been sown throughout the province. This year the growth of cotton in Kiangsi is good. Cotton-sowing plans in Hsinyu, Fengcheng, Poyang, Loping, Wannien, Shangjiao, Kaoan, Chihhsien, Chiuchiang and Tuchang counties have been fulfilled or overfulfilled. In Hsinyu County, each mou of cotton has received 80 piculs of farm manure. The 140,000 mou of cotton in Fengtse County have been weeded once, and 90,000 of the 100,000 mou of cotton in Tuchang County have been manured once. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 78 HK]

MAO CHIH-YUNG ATTENDS FINAL HUNAN YOUNG ACTIVISTS SESSION

HK240859Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 May 78 HK

[Excerpt] Under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and through the common efforts of all the delegates, the Hunan provincial meeting of young activists in building socialism was completely successful, finished all scheduled tasks and ended successfully on the afternoon of 22 May. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of the provincial Military District Mao Chih-yung, Chang Li-hsien, Wang Chih-kuo, (Tung Chih-wen), Tung Kuo-kuei, (Shih Chin-shan), Chang Wen-kuang, Liu Yu-o, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, Shih Pang-chih, Liu Shih-hung and (Wang Yu-hua); responsible comrades of the various provincial fronts; and specially invited representatives attended the closing ceremony.

During the meeting the delegates seriously studied the general task for the new socialist period, the speech of Comrade Mao Chih-yung at the opening ceremony and the report of Comrade Liu Yu-o on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, exchanged experiences, and were deeply educated and encouraged. Through study, the people further understood the situation, understood the heavy task of youths on the new Long March, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in running the CYL and in poisoning youths and juveniles, increased their understanding of the orientation of the youth movement charted by Chairman Mao and aroused activism in working hard to fulfill the four modernizations.

HUNAN DAILY Editorial

HK240914Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 May 78 HK

[HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Youths Must Become Shock Troops in the New Long March"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Hunan provincial meeting of young activists in building socialism has successfully concluded. This was the first meeting of young heroes in our province since the Proletarian Cultural Revolution and an important event in the political lives of the youths throughout the province. This meeting is important in mobilizing the masses of CYL members and youths to work hard to fulfill the general task for the new period. Following the Proletarian Cultural Revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the warm concern of Chairman Hua, the masses of CYL members and youths have bravely struggled against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and especially the gang of four and have contributed to socialist revolution and construction on various fronts.

Our country's socialist revolution and construction have now entered a new historical period. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the people throughout the country have embarked on a new Long March toward the great goal of building our country into a modern and powerful socialist state. The task facing the masses of CYL members and youths is to immediately mobilize, study hard, work hard, struggle and become shock troops in the new Long March in order to contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Shock troops in the new Long March should be especially able and strong fighters who are Red and expert. The people of the country must study, study and study again. The youths must also study, study and study again. We must work hard to study politics in order to wholly and correctly grasp the basic principles of Marxism, grasp Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his great theory on socialist construction and gradually establish the proletarian world outlook.

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At the same time, we must strive to study culture and acquire modern scientific knowledge in order to really grasp labor techniques and management methods that are required in modernized production.

COUNTY IN HUNAN CRITICIZES GANG, PROGRESSES TOWARD GOALS

HK231008Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] Amid the upsurge in popularizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution, the cadres and masses of Shuangpai County have remembered the party's basic line, relentlessly grasped class struggle, promoted revolutionary enthusiasm in a big way and advanced toward the magnificent goals of the new period. A new situation of studying, criticizing and working hard in a big way has emerged throughout the county. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the Shuangpai County CCP Committee has closely followed the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, boldly waged a people's war to expose and criticize the gang of four and investigated the people and events connected with the gang. As a result, it has scored initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order across the county. Amid the excellent situation, the county CCP Committee has maintained clear thinking, adhered to taking class struggle as the key link and deeply conducted "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications." As a result, the construction of the forestry area has been promoted.

However, a few comrades, even the leading cadres at all levels, have underestimated the pernicious influence of the gang of four. Although they loudly shout about class struggle, they have not tightly grasped it, especially the class struggle reflected within the ranks of the people. "One criticism, two blows and three rectifications" has not been carried out in a big way in a few localities, and the situation of boldly carrying it out has not emerged. Furthermore, capitalist tendencies within the collective economy have not been overcome.

Following the meeting of three-level cadres organized by the provincial CCP Committee, the county CCP Committee held a meeting of Standing Committee members and an enlarged Standing Committee meeting which was attended by commune secretaries and section and bureau chiefs. It has also organized the people to repeatedly study the documents of the Fifth NPC and the important instructions of Chairman Hua on the work of Hunan and held discussions focusing on the problem of how to build a new socialist forestry area during the new Long March. Through analyzing positive and negative typical examples, the people have understood that only by adhering to the orientation of socialism can the building of the forestry area develop rapidly. The situation of loudly shouting about class struggle but grasping it loosely is not in accord with fulfilling the general task for the new period. Following the smashing of the gang of four, obstacles have been removed and the road has been opened up. We must adhere to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, work hard and recoup the time lost as a result of the gang of four.

In the new Long March, leadership persons are the key to whether we can grasp class struggle well and adhere to the orientation of socialism. In popularizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution, the Shuangpai County CCP Committee has paid great attention to increasing the cadres' awareness of continuing the revolution, seriously carried out rectification of the party and workstyle and organized the cadres to relentlessly criticize the fallacy of the gang of four in slandering "criticism of capitalism" as "directing the spearhead downward."

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The three-level party organizations of communes, production brigades and teams have generally carried out rectification of the party and workstyle and "three checks and three sees" activities--that is, checking on the sabotage activities of class enemies and seeing whether people in the leadership groups are connected with them; checking on the manifestations of capitalism in society and seeing whether people in the leadership groups give the green light to them; and checking on the thinking and workstyle of the cadre force and seeing whether people in the leadership groups have been eroded by capitalist thinking.

HUPEH HOLDS CONFERENCES ON IMPROVING AGRICULTURE

Meeting on Summer Work

HK230929Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 20 May the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to call on the people of the province to do a good job of summer reaping, sowing and crop tending and to strive for a great bumper harvest this year. Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. (Shih Chuan), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the committee's Rural Political Work Department, made a speech. Hsia Shih-hou, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of provincial organs took part in the meeting.

(Shih Chuan) said in his speech: This year, despite serious natural disasters, the party committees in the province have implemented the spirit of telephone conferences held by the State Council and the provincial CCP Committee and launched the masses to fight natural disasters, winning initial victory in fighting drought to carry out spring sowing and rice transplanting. "The early rice and cotton are growing well in most parts of the province, and there is a great bumper harvest of summer grain and rapeseed. This has laid a good foundation for reaping a great bumper harvest this year. At present, drought is still developing in some places. The party committees at all levels must launch the masses to sum up experiences in fighting drought and crash-sowing in the previous period, establish the idea of fighting drought to the end and do everything possible to win complete victory in the struggle against drought."

(Shih Chuan) then spoke on the following three issues:

1. Fight resolutely and well the battle of summer reaping, sowing and crop tending. It is necessary to organize manpower and machinery well and battle day and night to harvest and thresh the crops. "It is necessary to continue to fight drought in order to transplant the midseason rice. Places where drought is serious must be prepared to switch to other crops." It is necessary to get a good grasp of the production of hybrid rice and to launch the masses to protect the cotton sprouts from drought.
2. Do a good job in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest and in making arrangements for the peasants' livelihood. "All places must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, implement the party's rural economic policies and do a good job in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. We must spend a concentrated period of time on completing this task before July. Through the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest, it is necessary to carry out a very thorough check on the management systems of the people's communes, affirm achievements, commend progressives, identify shortcomings and improve work. We must correctly handle the relationship between the state, collective and individual."

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3. Strengthen leadership. Party committees at all levels must go to the frontline of agriculture, especially in places where the drought is serious and the difficulties great. They must insure that the cadres have sufficient time to take part in labor. All sectors must make still greater efforts to support summer farmwork.

Chang Yu-hua also spoke at the conference. He demanded that all prefectural and municipal CCP committees do a good job in arranging current work and further promote the movement to learn from Tachai.

Flood Prevention Stressed

HK191102Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the approval of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial work conference on flood prevention.

Comrade Hsia Shih-hou, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. The conference pointed out: The flood season has arrived. All localities must implement the principle of taking prevention as the key link, attaching more importance to prevention as compared with rescue, preventing floods in all places at the same time and giving priority to strengthening key sectors. We must immediately conduct education in flood prevention safety, do a good job in ideological mobilization and overcome the slackening of vigilance and the idea of leaving things to chance. Quite a few localities have not yet extricated themselves from serious drought. These localities must continue to mobilize the masses to carry abundant water and combat serious drought. They must guarantee the normal growth of early rice and the trial transplanting of intermediate rice seedlings. At the same time, they must actively do a good job of preparing against flooding.

Only by doing a good job in making preparations against all kinds of natural disasters can we remain unconquerable.

We must quickly set up or perfect antiflood command organs at all levels.

CHEN PI-HSIEN ATTENDS MEETING OF HUPEH WOMEN'S FEDERATION

HK191046Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the approval of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Women's Federation has held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee members from 10 to 16 May. Comrades who attended the meeting conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's and Chairman Hua's important instructions on the women's liberation movement, studied the documents of the Fifth NPC and the documents of sixth enlarged meeting of the third Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation, exposed and criticized the gang of four's crimes in interfering with and disrupting women's work and exchanged experiences in women's work.

On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, paid a visit to all the representatives at the meeting. He also spoke at the meeting. Comrade Chen Pi-Hsien fully affirmed women's work in this province. He pointed out: Most women cadres in this province are good or comparatively good. Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, the masses of women have scored great achievements in the three great revolutionary movements. He stressed that party committees at all levels must attach importance to women's work.

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He also called on the masses of women cadres and women to respond to Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's call on studying again and again and uniting again and again, to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, to aim high, to have lofty ambitions, to exert themselves energetically, to race against time, to make full use of women's initiative and to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

The meeting demanded that organizations of women's federations at all levels throughout the province must further mobilize the masses of women to actively plunge into the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. They must propagate on a grand scale the general task for the new period and the new constitution. They must actively plunge into the mass movements to learn from Tachai in industry and from Tachai in agriculture.

It is imperative to strengthen the rectification and the building of women's federations at all levels so that women's organizations can better promote their role of being the party's assistant.

KWANGTUNG PAPER CALLS FOR BUMPER RICE HARVESTS

HK231113Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[SOUTHERN DAILY commentator's article: "Give Play to the Spirit of Tachai, Resist Natural Disasters and Reap a Bumper Harvest"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Our province's rural work must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and take learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties everywhere as the center. Speaking more concretely, during the coming period we must take resistance against natural disasters and reaping a bumper harvest as the center. When we have grasped the key link, we can sweep away the obstacles to learning from Tachai. However, we must lead everything else by grasping the key link. In learning from Tachai, we must promote a great and rapid increase in agricultural production, give play to the spirit of Tachai, overcome natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest.

Proceeding from the level of realizing the general task for the new period and in connection with the production of early rice, we must fully understand the importance and pressing nature of the task of overcoming natural disasters and reaping a bumper harvest of early rice.

Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the development of agriculture in our province has been slow and the foundation of grain production is not strong enough. We can seize the initiative in the work throughout the province only by reaping a bumper harvest of early rice this year and a bumper harvest for the whole year on the basis of the comparatively good harvest last year.

We have the foundation for reaping a bumper harvest of early rice. However, we must also be able to see that there are many problems in the production of early rice. On the one hand, since the beginning of spring we have been experiencing disastrous weather with protracted low temperatures and rain, which have seriously affected the cultivation of seedlings, the weather remained poor, the period of daylight was very short, and the temperature was also comparatively low and unfavorable to the growth of paddy rice. In many places, the areas allotted to third-grade grain were comparatively larger, and the growth of first and second-grade grain was not good enough. Given these circumstances, only by giving full play to the fighting spirit of the Tachai people in resisting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest and doing a good job of high-standard field tending will it be possible to turn the hope for a bumper harvest into reality. Any shortsighted or optimistic ideas are completely wrong.

Regarding the farmland where the underground water level is high and the soil layer is deep and fertile, we must firmly grasp the digging of channels to drain the water and expose the fields to the sun as soon as possible. This is an important measure for overcoming effects of rain and reaping a bumper harvest. As to the third-grade rice seedlings which are weak, were transplanted late, have little water and are growing poorly, we must apply additional and sufficient high-quality manure. In this respect, the key link lies in collecting more indigenous miscellaneous manure of high quality.

At present, some places which have more chemical fertilizer are neglecting the collection and application of indigenous miscellaneous manure. This method is a unilateral practice and must be corrected at once. It is a good thing to have more chemical fertilizer.

In places where there is a shortage of chemical fertilizer, it is even more necessary to give play to the spirit of self-reliance and win victory by relying on indigenous miscellaneous manure. It is also necessary to mobilize the masses to publicize the experiences gained in the deep application of chemical fertilizer so as to enhance the effects of fertilizer,

Doing a good job in preventing and fighting flood is a very important aspect of fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest. With the development of farmland capital construction, the various places in our province have strengthened their ability to fight flood. So long as we increase our vigilance, rely on the masses and make preparations early, we can fight and win victory when flood occurs without suffering any losses or at least greatly reduce losses.

In places where threats of flood have already appeared, the leadership cadres at all levels must immediately lead the masses to prevent flood and avoid danger in every way possible so as to insure a safe passage of the flood.

In some low-lying, waterlogged places it is necessary to do a good job in preparing to prevent flood and drain waterlogged fields with a spirit of preparedness to avoid calamity. Complacency, carelessness and a slack attitude toward the prevention of flood may cause serious losses to the people. This must absolutely not be allowed to happen.

The various places must also effectively do a good job of preventing insect pests. Agricultural science and technology personnel along with the masses must analyze the insect situation, strengthen forecasting of insect problems, enhance the technology of prevention and eliminate insect pests in a timely way.

What is particularly worthy of attention is that some of the leadership cadres themselves have not drawn a clear distinction between right and wrong in line and there is remnant poison in them. They simply ignore such situations even though they are aware of them, and they are complacent. Therefore, the leadership cadres at all levels must join with the masses to criticize in connection with the reality in the localities the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four in being false leftists and true rightists, deal blows to the class enemy's sabotage activities and the capitalist influences, and implement the party's various economic policies.

It is now necessary to particularly stress the strengthening of labor management, implement the management system of fixed quotas and do a good job in evaluation of work and of the allotment of work points. It is also necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, launch labor emulation with field tending as the content, make periodic comparisons and cite and reward the progressives.

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KWEICHOW HOLDS MEETING ON IMPLEMENTING RURAL POLICIES

HK231142Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 20 May the Kweichow provincial party committee held a telephone conference to exchange experiences in the mass discussion of the rural economic policies. The conference demanded that "the rural areas throughout the province extensively and penetratingly conduct mass discussion of rural economic policies, further correct the orientation and road of agricultural development and mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of peasants to fight well the battle of annihilation in crash reaping and crash sowing."

(Li Ming), first secretary of the Hsingi prefectural party committee; (Chen Kuang-hui), secretary of the Changshun County party committee; and (Li Ko-Jan), first secretary of the Jenhuai County party committee, introduced their experiences in conducting mass discussion of the rural economic policies and in promoting crash reaping and crash sowing. Wu Hsiang-pi, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference held that Document No 18 of the provincial party committee and the 23 April provincial telephone conference personally presided over by Comrade Ma Li have made arrangements for the mass discussion of the rural economic policies. All prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county party committees have attached great importance to, studied and implemented the spirit of the document and the conference. Leading comrades have gone deep into communes and brigades to conduct investigation and study and to set up trial points. Five prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal party committees have set up 40 commune trial points. Secretaries, deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the Hsingi prefectural, south Kweichow Pui-Miao autonomous prefectural and Tsurui prefectural party committees, Kweiyang municipal party committee and Liupanshui, Pichieh, Tungjen and Anshun prefectural party committees have led teams to set up trial points. Some 85 of the 87 counties and prefectures throughout the province have set up 100 commune and 46 brigade trial points. First secretaries, secretaries and deputy secretaries of 59 of the 85 counties and prefectures have personally led teams to set up trial points.

The conference held: "Due to the fact that the gang of four's remnant poison and influence have not been eliminated, there are still some obstacles. Some cadres still worry and, in the light of their past experience, are afraid of making mistakes and of offending people. They have not dared to boldly implement the policies. Some cadres fear causing trouble, their work style is passive, are unwilling to do arduous and meticulous work and have not implemented the policies. Some young cadres have not understood the rural economic policies. Party committees at all levels must seriously sum up their previous experiences in setting up trial points and do a good job in ideological and political work. They must turn obstacles into spurs. They must strictly criticize the cadres who pursued capitalism, undermined the foundation of socialism and feared implementing the policies. They must help them correct their mistakes. They must conduct education in the policies for the cadres who have had muddled views and allow them to personally take part in the mass discussion of the rural economic policies in order to increase their understanding. Our veteran comrades must do a good job of uniting, helping and leading the young cadres who do not understand the rural economic policies. We must teach the young cadres to learn humbly from the veteran comrades and the masses. We must make full use of the experiences gained at the trial points to extensively and penetratingly conduct study and discussion of the rural economic policies."

The conference held that it is essential to grasp the following work in discussing the rural economic policies:

1. It is essential to solve the problems of the orientation and road of agricultural development. "We must first study and discuss the first article of Document No 18 of the provincial CCP Committee. In connection with reality, we must penetratingly expose and vehemently criticize the true ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its specific manifestations in agriculture. We must criticize revisionism and capitalism, clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, eliminate chaos and restore order. We must further solve the problems of orientation and road in agricultural development."

"We must resolutely strike blows at the class enemies who incited going-it-alone, sabotaged the socialist collective economy and pursued capitalism. We must criticize and strictly deal with the cadres who deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, were enthusiastic in pursuing capitalism and undermined the foundation of socialism. We must resolutely check the evil capitalist wind. We must solve the basic problem of orientation and road and implement the rural economic policies. We can thus develop healthily along the correct orientation."

2. It is necessary to solve the problem of taking grain as the key link and developing the diversified economy. In accordance with the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, we must seriously inspect this year's plans for agricultural production. We must mobilize the masses to revise the plans which do not conform with this principle and, in accordance with local conditions, formulate production plans for taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. While guaranteeing fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quotas for grain crops, we must resolutely fulfill the quotas for industrial crops, such as tobacco and peanuts. We must also develop pig breeding and commune and brigade enterprises.

3. It is imperative to solve the problems of running the communes democratically, diligently and thriftily. We must do a good job in commune management. The mass line is the basic line of our party. In the rural communes, we must seriously implement the principle of running the communes democratically and exercise democracy in politics, production, finance and materials. We must trust and rely on the masses in all important problems. We must consult with the masses. In the mass discussion of rural economic policies, leading comrades at all levels must seriously study Ma Li's article on persistently adhering to the principle of running the communes democratically which is carried in the fifth issue of RED FLAG. They must also organize the cadres and masses to study and discuss it. In connection with reality, we must solve the problem of running the communes democratically.

4. We must grasp seriously and well the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest and implement the principle. We must criticize the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the policy of "to each according to his work" with the practical action of doing a good job in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. We must implement the party's policy of "to each according to his work." Doing a good job in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest is a problem about which the commune members are greatly concerned and specifically embodied in the implementation of the rural economic policies. We must correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. We must guarantee fulfillment of the summer procurement quotas of grain and oil and arrange the commune members' livelihood well. The communes and brigades with high production must sell more of their products to the state.

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5. We must grasp rectification of the leadership groups well. To implement policies, we must conduct rectification of the party and workstyle. "In places where capitalism runs wild and in which the leadership groups have more problems, we must firmly grasp their rectification in close connection with conducting mass discussion of rural economic policies." We must regard ideological education as the main content of rectification. We must change our workstyle and persistently take part in collective production labor.

The above-mentioned five items are several problems which must be solved first in the current mass discussion of rural economic policies. The other articles of Document No 18 of the provincial party committee must also be studied and discussed one by one.

The conference demanded: "All places must strengthen leadership over mass discussion of rural economic policies. Party committees at all levels must link exposure and criticism of the gang of four with publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution, with learning from Tachai in agriculture and with conducting mass discussion of the rural economic policies."

The conference pointed out in conclusion: "The aim of conducting mass discussion of the rural economic policies is to consolidate and develop the people communes' collective economy and mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of peasants. Party committees at all levels must wage a battle of annihilation in crash reaping and crash sowing, and the cadres's and masses' socialist activism must be aroused through mass discussion of rural economic policies. Now is the busy season for crash reaping and crash sowing. We must try in all possible ways to fight this battle well. We must crash reap summer-harvested crops in a timely way to avoid possible losses by hail. It has rained in various places: We must do a good job of storing water to prevent drought. We must also pay attention to antiflood work.

TIBET HOLDS MEETING ON RADIO, TELEVISION WORK

OW221401Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] A discussion meeting on broadcasting work in the Tibet Autonomous Region was recently held in Lhasa. The meeting discussed and drew up the 1978-85 regional development plan for radio, television and related scientific endeavors.

Tien Pao and Je Ti, secretaries of the regional party committee, and responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee were present at the meeting. Comrade Tien Pao delivered a major speech. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of all prefectural and municipal party committees and prefectural broadcasting administrative bureaus.

To improve radio listening for the masses, the meeting formulated policies and tasks for developing radio broadcasting and rural wired broadcasting networks, taking into consideration the region's special conditions such as its vast area, high mountains and scattered population. The meeting also called for developing television quickly and studying and achieving step by step the modernization of science and techniques.

The regional party committee attached great importance to this meeting. Comrade Tien Pao delivered a report on the situation and the implementation of the party's policy. He issued important instructions on how to conduct broadcasting well. Comrade Je Ti stated at the meeting: This meeting has drawn up a blueprint for the development of radio and television in our region.

At the meeting, a comrade of the Nachu prefectural radio station introduced its deeds in developing broadcasting by self-reliant efforts and a hardworking spirit. The meeting also discussed and instituted a system of individual responsibility and a variety of rules and regulations concerning radio and wired broadcasting.

TIBET DAILY Article

OW230447Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[TIBET DAILY 18 May commentator's article: "Strive for success in Broadcasting Work and Accelerate the Development of Television"]

[Excerpts] A good foundation is being laid in our region's broadcasting work and initial success has been achieved. Broadcasting has performed its planned role by publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; disseminating the fighting calls of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee speedily, accurately and extensively; deepening exposure and criticism of the gang of four; pushing development of the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry and from Taching in industry; promoting scientific experimentation; and speeding development of the national economy.

It is worth noting that the Tibet television station is broadcasting in black and white in Lhasa, thus taking a gratifying first step in our region's television development. These achievements notwithstanding, we are still far behind what is expected. We must therefore rise courageously and rapidly develop our region's broadcasting and television work in order to meet the requirement of developing all undertakings in the new period.

To further develop our region's broadcasting and television work, we must persistently take class struggle as the key link. We must continue to grasp firmly and well the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and successfully fight the third campaign. Some of our comrades have confused notions that also need to be clarified. These comrades claim, among other things, that you don't grow grain simply by broadcasting and that broadcasting and television are purely recreational. These comrades fail to see that broadcasting and television are a means to revolutionize public opinion and realize the importance of broadcasting and television in carrying out propaganda work among the masses, educating and organizing them, and inspiring their socialist enthusiasm to win victories in the three great revolutionary movements. In view of this, we must, while exposing and criticizing the gang, get rid of prejudices and clarify our thinking so we can really understand that broadcasting and television are indispensable propaganda tools for our party and state and strive to manage them well in order to use them fully.

In developing broadcasting undertakings, particularly in building up the wired broadcast network in the rural and pastoral areas, we must rely on the masses by vigorously promoting the mass movement. When the masses are mobilized, all problems and difficulties can be resolved because there is strength in numbers and the greater the number of people the more methods that can be worked out. In this respect, exemplary experiences can be found in Chushui, Tatzu, Chiangtzu and Chayu counties. Their experiences show that, as long as we adhere to the party's mass line, adopt the correct methods and make proper plans, we will be able to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses and make broadcasting work successful.

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YUNNAN HOLDS STATE FARM WORK CONFERENCE

HK231042Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial state farm work conference in Kunming. In line with the requirements of the general task for the new period, the conference discussed and formulated plans for development and mobilized the masses of cadres, staff and workers on the province's reclamation front to cherish lofty aspirations, aim high, display the revolutionary and death-defying spirit, work hard and rapidly build our province's state farms into modern socialist agricultural production bases. Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Chang Yun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and gave a speech and report, respectively. Responsible comrades of the state's General Reclamation Bureau who came to our province to inspect and guide the reclamation work also attended and spoke.

The representatives who attended the conference seriously studied the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua "Farms have great potentials and we must run state farms well," studied the documents of the Fifth NPC and of the National State Farm Work Conference, and talked freely about the big change that has taken place and the excellent situation that has emerged following the smashing of the gang of four, especially following Chairman Hua's inscription on state farms.

The conference held: In order to fulfill the general task for the new period, to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state within this century and to rapidly develop our province's agricultural and rubber production, the masses of cadres, staff and workers on the state farm front must shoulder this arduous and glorious task. State farms are part of the agricultural system of ownership by the whole people and the orientation for the development of our country's socialist agriculture. At present, state farms should show a higher rate of development and play the leading role in agricultural development.

Comrades who attended the conference unanimously held: In order to rapidly develop our province's reclamation cause and to build state farms into a solid base for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and into modern socialist agricultural production bases, the basic thing is to continue to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link.

The conference noted: In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must integrate the struggle with production, seriously grasp the rectification of the leadership groups, the forces of staff, workers and enterprises, and resolutely strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. At the same time, we must also conduct the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, adhere to the party's basic line, adhere to the revolutionary spirit of relying on our own efforts and of working hard, strive to economize in production, tap the potentials in manpower, land and machinery, and quicken the pace of building state farms into bases of commodity grains, of industrial raw materials, of subsidiary food for cities and of export products.

The conference discussed, studied and formulated initial plans for boldly developing grains, rubber and other agricultural and sideline products in 3 and 8 years, summed up and exchanged experiences, and cited advanced collectives and model persons. The conference also studied the problems of how to implement the party's policies and mobilize the activism of the masses of staff and workers.

YUNNAN DAILY Article

HK231059Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY 22 May commentator's article: "Rapidly Develop Our Province's State Reclamation Cause"]

[Excerpt] In order to rapidly develop our province's state reclamation cause, we must resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the general task for the new period put forward by the Fifth NPC, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and run farms well.

In order to work hard and achieve high speed, we must tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order throughout state farms, and carry out rectification in an all-round way. Our province's reclamation system is a disaster area seriously affected by the gang of four's sabotage, and the internal and external damage is serious. Therefore, in regard to those units which have not yet done a good job in investigation work, they must grasp it tightly and do a good job in it. In regard to those units which have carried out the movement slowly, they must integrate the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four with the "two blows" struggle and with the rectification of the leadership groups, the force of staff and workers and enterprise management. The main point is to seriously grasp the rectification of the leadership groups, to purify the leadership groups at all levels organizationally, ideologically and in work style, to build the force of staff and workers well and to improve enterprise management in line with socialist principles.

All units must criticize in a big way. We must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacies which have extensive and pernicious influence on the reclamation cause, smash the gang of four's spiritual shackles, remove fears, reestablish order, implement the party's policies, establish and strengthen rules and regulations focusing on the system of post responsibility, establish the four-level scientific research network and strengthen scientific research activities.

In order to rapidly build state farms well, we must seriously learn from Tachai and Taching and ceaselessly conduct the "two learn's" movement. At present, we must really solve the problem of whether or not one truly learns from Tachai and Taching. Truly learning is seriously learning from the basic experiences of Tachai and Taching, learning from Tachai's and Taching's drive, work style and method in rapidly developing production, and fulfilling the six criteria for building Tachai-type and Taching-type enterprises put forward by the National State Farm Work Conference.

In order to rapidly develop the state reclamation cause, we must tap potentials and concentrate forces on fighting a battle of annihilation well. Our province's state farms have great potentials in land, manpower, machinery and systems. We must seriously tap potentials, do a good job in ideological work, adjust relations between various aspects, mobilize all positive factors and tap all potentials. In line with the arrangements of the plan, we must concentrate all manpower, materials and financial resources on fighting a battle of annihilation well.

The state reclamation cause is the cause of the whole party. All departments concerned must really put work involving state farms in their plans. Party committees at all levels must show concern and love for state farms and strengthen leadership. All trades and professions must show concern for state farms and support them in a big way.

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The cadres, workers and their family members on the state farms throughout the province must display the revolutionary and death-defying spirit, conduct socialist labor emulation, advance on the new Long March, rapidly develop the state reclamation cause and contribute more to the state.

YUNNAN MINORITY NATIONALITIES DEVELOP EDUCATION

OW210834Y Peking NCNA in English 0812 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, 21 May (HSINHUA)--Upwards of 90 percent of school-age children are enrolled in school in the Chuhsiung Autonomous Prefecture of the Yi nationality in southwest China's Yunnan Province.

The prefecture is inhabited by more than ten nationalities. Before liberation, it was kept in a backward state. Records were made by tying knots and carving signs on wood. Counting was done by rows of beans.

With the help of the state, the prefecture now has 7,568 primary schools, 78 middle schools and 5 secondary technical schools. It also has 6 part-time "May seventh" agricultural colleges and "July twenty first" workers' colleges with a combined student body of 475,000. Compared with early post-liberation days, this is 7 times as many middle and primary schools with 7.8 times as many primary school pupils and 66 times as many middle school students.

More than 7,000 teachers have qualified in teachers training schools run by the state. Among them, over 3,000 are of minority nationality, while a considerable number of others have come from other parts of the country.

State allocations of funds to the prefecture have increased year by year, mostly being spent on the minority areas. Shuangpo County on Ailau Mountain, for example, has 403 primary and middle schools as against only 16 in early liberation days.

The minority nationalities are widely dispersed over the mountains and valleys of the prefecture. In some cases mobile teaching centres are shared by two or three villages. The teachers go from village to village to do their teaching, in the Tayao, Chuhsiung and Luchuan counties where minority communities are concentrated, there are middle schools in the communes, middle school classes in the production brigades and primary schools in the production teams.

Teachers who choose to work in the minority areas are highly motivated. Lo Hsiu-chin, a young woman of Yi nationality, returned to her home village after graduation from a teachers' training course in 1964 and set up a primary school there. Her decision made it possible for all school-age children in the village to go to school. Her students have since become tractor drivers, doctors, teachers, fighters of the People's Liberation Army and bookkeepers.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW CULTURE GROUPS--The Kweichow Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Workers and the Kweiyang branches of the Chinese Writers Association, the Chinese Musicians Association and the Chinese Artists Association have resumed activities. Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, these associations did not conduct activities for more than 10 years. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 HK]

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YU TAI-CHUNG SPEAKS ON INNER MONGOLIA FINANCE-TRADE

OW241459Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Summary] The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Finance and Trade Conference on Learning from Taching and Tachai opened ceremoniously in Huhehot on 21 May. "The conference was attended by more than 900 persons of five different nationalities, including representatives from Taching-type enterprises and advanced units and collectives in learning from Taching and Tachai; model workers, advanced producers and advanced workers who have scored outstanding achievements in the three great revolutionary movements; responsible comrades of various leagues, banners, counties and their subordinate financial and trade departments; as well as responsible comrades of regional departments concerned."

Delegates came to the meeting hall early in the morning. A number of Little Red Guards danced to the beating of drums to welcome them.

"Also present at the opening ceremony were Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Liu Ching-ping, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible comrades of the party and government in the autonomous region, including Shen Hsin-fa, Chin Shu-chen, Meng Chi, Chang Peng-tu and Chiang Hsi."

Comrade Chiang Hsi, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Yu Tai-chung delivered the inaugural address in which he said: [begin recording] "Comrades, [words indistinct] The regional finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai has now opened ceremoniously. On behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, I wish to extend warm greetings to representatives attending this conference and cordial regards to staff members and workers at the fore of the financial and trade front."

"The financial and trade front is a major sector in the socialist cause. Financial and trade workers are an integral part of the working class. Their duty has been and will continue to be extremely important [words indistinct]. For this reason, the financial and trade front is concerned with the acceleration of national economic development and improvement of the people's living standard, and plays an important role in our endeavor to build a great modern and powerful socialist state."

"Over the past 30 years or so, this front in our region has made great achievements under the guidance of the Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and (?the party Central Committee's instructions). [Words indistinct] With the smashing of the gang of four, new achievements have been made in our financial and trade work [words indistinct]. Tremendous changes are now taking place in various fields of the socialist cause in our country under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. A higher demand has been placed on the financial and trade workers to quickly strive for still greater achievements. The present task is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and, under the guidance of the line of the 11th CCP National Congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, deeply expose and criticize the gang of four [words indistinct] and commend advanced units and individuals [words indistinct]."

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"Let us rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, have high aspirations [words indistinct] and make still greater contributions to the (?fulfillment of the financial and trade work plans of our region, accelerated development of both revolution and production) and implementation of the general task for the new period.
[end recording]

Comrade Liu Ching-ping, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, also delivered a report: "Develop Socialist Financial and Trade Work Well in the Spirit of Taching and Tachai Under the Guidance of the Line of the 11th National CCP Congress."

Attends Literary Meeting

OW242150Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Inner Mongolia Regional Literary and Art Federation held an enlarged plenary session in Huhehot from 18 to 21 May. The meeting decided to formally resume the activities of the regional Literary and Art Federation and various associations under its jurisdiction. This is the greatest event in more than 10 years on the autonomous region's literary and art front, especially since the smashing of the gang of four. Literary and art workers of all nationalities have long awaited this meeting.

Responsible comrades in departments concerned in the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of cultural bureaus of various leagues and municipalities attended the meeting. More than 70 persons, including all members of the regional Literary and Art Federation and literary, theatrical, film, musical, art, dancing and photographic workers happily gathered to express their opinions. They warmly praised the great achievements in implementing the great strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well put forward by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and penetratingly exposed and criticized the reactionary fallacy of the gang of four that the literary and art front was dominated by a sinister line. They studied plans for future work and development in literature and art. The meeting was convened amid a lively atmosphere. It fully demonstrated the happy situation of initial success in grasping the key link and running the literary and art front well.

During the meeting, Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech. On behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Yu Tai-chung extended warm greetings to the meeting. He asked the Inner Mongolia Regional Literary and Art Federation and the various associations under its jurisdiction to fully develop their role, extensively unite professional and spare-time literary and art workers, mobilize all forces to promote socialist literary and art work, strive to create good and colorful works to meet the demands of the new period and make greater contributions to the fulfillment of the general task in the new period.

He emphatically pointed out in his speech: After resuming their work, the regional Literary and Art Federation and various associations under its jurisdiction must hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, continue to criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," carry out the party's various policies on literature and art and correctly undertake literary and art criticism. All slanders and false accusations imposed on revolutionary literary and art workers by the gang of four should be overthrown.

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It is necessary to implement the party's policy on cadres and also the party's policy on literary and art works. Literary and art works that are not poisonous weeds but were so accused should be reevaluated and exonerated. It is necessary to conscientiously do this work well.

A responsible comrade of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee also made a speech at the conclusion of the meeting.

CHIH PI-CHING REPORT AT INNER MONGOLIA MEETING ON TACHING

OW240556Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Excerpts of report by Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered at the regional conference on learning from Taching in industry: "Deepen the Mass Movement To Learn from Taching in Industry and Strive for Rapid Development of Industrial Production in our Region--date not given]

[Excerpts] The region's total industrial output value in 1977 was 21.7 percent higher than in 1976, and 18.7 percent higher than in 1975, the previous record year. In 1977 production of major products such as steel, coke, coal, power, sulfuric acid and caustic soda met planned targets. Production of pig iron, rolled steel, aluminum and cement increased by large margins. Production of major products which support agriculture such as chemical fertilizers, tractors, diesel engines, threshers and winnowers increased by more than 40 percent, setting all-time high records. Major light industrial products such as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woolen fabrics, chemical fibers, paper, soap, sugar and cigarettes all overfulfilled production plans. Railways and highways all fulfilled annual transport tasks ahead of time. (?Investment) in capital construction overfulfilled the annual plan by 13.6 percent. For most enterprises, production steadily increased, quality improved, consumption dropped gradually, costs became markedly lower, losses were cut, and profits increased. The 1977 annual labor productivity was 16.4 percent higher than in 1976. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises developed rapidly, with a total annual output value 80 percent higher than in the previous year.

In the first 4 months of this year the total industrial output value of the region was 37.9 percent higher than that of the same period last year, breaking all past records for the same period.

In the past year or so, great achievements have been made on the industrial and transport front in the entire region. But we must be soberly aware that our work still falls far short of what is expected us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Compared with advanced provinces and regions, we are still relatively backward. On the road ahead there are still many problems.

This is an important year for achieving great success in grasping the key link and running the country well. It is extremely important for us to do this year's work well.

1. It is necessary to deepen the movement to study and publicize the general task for the new period. We must educate the masses on this general task; we must mobilize and organize to make the task known to every family and individual, just as we did in the past during the war of resistance against Japan, the struggle against U.S. aggression and aid to Korea; and we must protect our homes and defend our motherland, as well as promote the general line for the transition period.
2. It is necessary to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

3. It is necessary to make determined efforts to really put enterprises in order. To do this, the key lies in consolidating leading bodies, with the emphasis on ideological consolidation, to enable leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in learning from Taching and be the vanguard in building socialism in a big way.

On the basis of ideological consolidation, necessary organizational consolidation should be made. Followers of the "wind faction," "slippery faction" and "earthquake faction" who act according to the wind in the 11th struggle between the two lines and who are opportunists, politically bad and refuse to admit and correct their mistakes, must not be allowed to remain in leading bodies. Those who are politically bad and ideologically opposed to Marxism, even though not involved with the gang of four, also must not be allowed to remain in leading bodies, not should they be given other important jobs.

It is necessary to promote to leading posts those comrades who behaved well in the 11th struggle between the two lines according to the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for successors, and gradually achieve the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young.

4. It is necessary to make vigorous efforts to tap potential capacities and promote renovation and transformation. To achieve rapid industrial development in our region, it is necessary to start from the existing foundation, carry out renovation and transformation on a large scale in existing enterprises and make full use of their potential capacities.

The emphasis on tapping potential capacities and renovation and transformation should be applied to fuel, power, raw and semifinished materials, communications and transport and other (basic industries).

5. It is necessary to do a good job in coordination between specialized departments and (readjustment) of enterprises. Reorganization of industries according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments is a strategic measure to achieve high-speed and high-standard industrial development. This is a change in the relations of production of great significance. It is an inexorable trend of modern industrial development. We must seriously study advanced modern forms of production, firmly embark on the road of coordination between specialized departments and readjust and reorganize existing industrial enterprises. During this year we should begin experiments in the machine-building industry.

6. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of industry as the leading factor and vigorously support agriculture and animal husbandry. In accordance with the conditions of our region, while doing a good job in developing the raw materials industry, it is necessary to transform the chemical fertilizer industry in a systematic and planned way. In accordance with the principle of standardization, serialization and general utilization of agricultural machinery, it is necessary to readjust the power, maintenance and repair and production of parts and accessories for agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry.

7. It is necessary to strengthen scientific research and promote technical innovations and technical revolution. Our region is lagging behind in industrial technology. To speed up industrial development and modernization, we must achieve major breakthroughs in science and technology.

It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policy on intellectuals, restore the positions and titles of technical personnel and bring their role into full play. Technical personnel who are not assigned to proper jobs and whose training is not being put to use should be reassigned to jobs in their fields of specialization as soon as possible in a well-planned way.

It is necessary to vigorously run 21 July workers' universities, part-time technical schools, night schools and various types of technical training classes to train workers and cadres stage by stage and group by group and build a mighty contingent of Red and expert scientists and technicians.

8. It is necessary to launch extensive and deepgoing socialist labor emulation and revolutionary contests and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of workers and staff members. At present, the thrust should be focused on improving product quality, of increasing production of and saving fuels, power and raw and semifinished materials and raising transport efficiency.

9. It is necessary to insist on high standards and strict demands and speed up the building of Taching-type enterprises.

The last part of Comrade Chih Pi-ching's report deals with strengthening party leadership over the movement to learn from Taching in industry.

He said: Party committees at all levels should have a secretary in charge of the movement, put it on the agenda and promptly study and solve problems concerning tendencies in the movement.

Party committees of leagues, banners and counties must pay attention to both agriculture and industry. While it is necessary to give priority to agriculture, it is also necessary to grasp industry well and implement in an all-round way the general policy for developing the national economy, that is, taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, so that agriculture and industry will support and promote each other.

Leading cadres should set an example in taking part in collective productive labor. A system should be set up for conducting periodical checkups. Leading cadres of industrial departments at the regional, league and municipal and banner and county levels should spend 1, 2 and 3 months respectively each year to take part in collective productive labor. Leading cadres at the factory level of large enterprises should spend at least 60 days each year doing physical labor; those of enterprises in general, at least 100 days; those of small enterprises, at least 150 days.

KIRIN DAILY COMMENTATOR ON 'SMASHERS AND GRABBERS'

SK241140Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 17 May 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 17 May commentator's Article: "Again Repudiate Those People Who Cover Up Their Problems and Resolutely Reject Smashers-and-Grabbers"]

[Text] KIRIN DAILY has commented several times on those people who cover up their problems and has repudiated some of their fallacies, helping suppressed cadres and people to initially pry open the door of those people who cover up problems and to bring about a rapid and satisfactory development in the struggle against them. The cadres and people are greatly elated. As a matter of course, those people who cover up problems must be unpleasant and even annoyed or perplexed. This article comments on recent manifestations in regard to those covering up problems and to "smashers and grabbers" in order to repudiate their excuses.

The same contradiction is not involved in regard to those who cover up their problems and to "smashers and grabbers." A contradiction among the people is involved regarding those who cover up their problems, while a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves is involved in connection with the "smashers and grabbers." However, some who cover up problems were originally "smashers and grabbers" and were even prominent among them--those who appeared on the political scene by closely following the gang of four, the former principally responsible person of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his cronies. Keeping the lid on, concealing and dealing blows are naturally their class instinct. Some "smashers and grabbers" are still keeping a tight grip on the leadership of a few units [shao shu tan wei te ling tao chuan], even with as much prestige as they had in their heyday, due to the protection of those people who cover up problems. It is quite right and natural now for cadres and people to demand exposure and punishment for "smashers and grabbers."

Nevertheless, these persons have recently advanced various excuses in an attempt to camouflage their crimes. Without repudiating their excuses, it will be difficult to deepen the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and difficult to determine their true colors. Now, let's see what kind of excuses they present in intimidating people. Is it only an endless squabble over old scores to expose the "smashers and grabbers?" The crimes of the "smashers and grabbers" must be exposed and this has nothing to do with squabbling endlessly over old scores. What we have asserted--not to squabble over old scores--is based on a strict demarcation line between the enemy and ourselves. What we have said is applicable to handling only contradictions within the ranks of the people, but never those involving reactionaries. For instance, such phenomena as creating factionalism, contending for superiority or inferiority and arguing about losses or gains are the old scores among mass organizations in the initial period of the Great Cultural Revolution. Such old scores should certainly not be squabbled over. If these questions are endlessly contested, unity between cadres and the masses is bound to be disrupted and the movement against the gang will deviate from the correct orientation.

But in regard to "smashers and grabbers" who committed serious crimes and incurred strong indignation among the people, regardless of when the crimes were committed, sincere investigation and strict handling must be carried out without giving way to the slightest ambiguity.

Such matters are completely outside the scope of old scores. Those "smashers and grabbers" followed Lin Piao and the gang of four and created many bloody and trumped-up cases, overwhelming us with fear. Today, they are trying to distort important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and resist the masses' exposure and investigation of them on the pretext of not squabbling over old scores--in a vain attempt to camouflage their own crimes and make a getaway. That is wishful thinking and a vain hope.

Another excuse advanced by those people is that exposing "smashers and grabbers" would be negating the Great Cultural Revolution. The "smashers and grabbers" say such things in an attempt to conceal their crimes. People who cover up their problems through such excuses inevitably make clear their connections with the "smashers and grabbers." It is completely for the sake of consolidating and defending the successful results of the Great Cultural Revolution that we are exposing them, criticizing the reactionary essence of Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principally responsible person of the provincial party committee in instigating and supporting the "smashers and grabbers," exposing their fake leftist and real rightist counterrevolutionary tricks, clarifying their confusion of right and wrong concerning theory, ideology and line, wiping out the poisonous influence of anarchism and the ultraleft trend of thought, and further strengthening the socialist legal system. How can the exposure of such be termed a negation of the Great Cultural Revolution?

Another excuse advanced by those who cover up their problems and by the "smashers and grabbers" to frighten people is that exposing "smashers and grabbers" gives rise to factionalism. The "smashers and grabbers" were a social foundation of the gang of four and criminals who committed serious crimes and aroused strong indignation among the masses. Our exposure of their crimes is an important measure to end turmoil and restore order, to stabilize the overall situation, to correct the general mood of society, to carry out education in regard to observing laws and discipline and to further improve the excellent situation. Our exposure of their crimes is also an urgent requirement for fully boosting the masses' socialist enthusiasm, for implementing the new constitution and for accomplishing the general task for the new period. We should by no means be softhearted and hesitant in action in dealing with them. To ferret out those people and give them due punishment is a good deed and will greatly delight the masses. As for those people who followed them and committed serious errors of beating, smashing and looting, it is necessary to make a special effort to raise their political consciousness regarding line and urge them to understand and acknowledge their errors. No action will be taken against them if they themselves initially and clearly explain their problems. By doing so, it will be possible for us to unify the majority--not instigating factionalism but on the contrary playing the role of eliminating it. To expose and criticize "smashers and grabbers" is an important component of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang and a desperate struggle to smash the gang's reactionary ideological system. Leading comrades at all levels should have a firm and clear stand, put aside selfish ideas and endless worries, and actively lead cadres and people in participating in the combat, and deepen [passage indistinct]. It is absolutely necessary to thoroughly expose the "smashers and grabbers" and win victory in this struggle.

COMMENTS IN KIRIN ON TENG'S 'IMPORTANT' EDUCATION SPEECH

SK141420Y Changohun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Article by Sung Chen-ting: "Only by Ending Turmoil Can We Restore Order--Studying Vice Chairman Teng's Speech at the National Educational Work Conference"]

[Excerpts] Studying Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the National Educational Work Conference gives us much broad and profound enlightenment and many lessons. In the course of studying this important speech, I mainly ponder two questions: 1) What kind of counterrevolutionary logic did the gang of four use to undermine proletarian undertaking and what is the essence of this logic? 2) How should we comprehensively implement the spirit of Vice Chairman Teng's speech and use Chairman Mao's theory on education to thoroughly sweep away the garbage left by the gang of four on the educational front.

The National Educational Work Conference was an important meeting for burying the garbage of the gang of four on the educational front and for restoring Chairman Mao's line on education. Only by ending the turmoil can we restore order. Vice Chairman Teng's speech gives us an example for ending turmoil and restoring order on the educational front. In studying his speech, what impressed me most were the following six points:

1. How to comprehensively and accurately understand and master Chairman Mao's theory and line on education. Chairman Mao was a great Marxist-Leninist. As early as the founding of the party, the army and the base area, Chairman Mao attached great importance to education. Chairman Mao's theory on education permeated all his theoretical works and revolutionary practice. In 1958, Chairman Mao set forth the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and that education must be combined with productive labor. This principle, as a red line, had already run through all instructions issued by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee in regard to educational work. Thus to correctly understand this principle, we should:
 - A. Never separate this principle from, or place it in opposition to, Chairman Mao's theory and line on education as a whole.
 - B. Never separate it from, or place it in opposition to, Chairman Mao's other instructions, such as bolstering in an all round way education in regard to moral, intellectual and physical development, and education chief task being that of study.
 - C. Never separate one concept of this principle from another and never quote a sentence out of context, such as placing education in opposition to politics and labor.
 - D. Never separate this principle, one of universal and far-reaching significance, from and place it in opposition to the general tasks and policies of the party in various great historical periods. For example, at present we should never separate it from, and place it in opposition to, the general task of realizing the four modernizations and building China into a great powerful socialist country. Any kind of separation and opposition will greatly distort and betray Chairman Mao's theory and line on education. This was one of the insidious and deadly schemes of the gang of four with their ulterior motives and counterrevolutionary tricks.

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2. What is proletarian politics and how can education serve proletarian politics? This extremely important issue has been thrown into chaos by the gang of four.

3. How can education be combined with productive labor? It is necessary to combine education with the latest technical mediums for modernization and labor productivity. It is imperative to develop the national economy in a balanced and planned way. In the course of combining education with productive labor, it is necessary to improve the attitude of people toward productive labor and the ability to master modern labor techniques.

4. What constitutes a proletarian moral education? Vice Chairman Teng said: It involves training a new generation with socialist consciousness, and developing youth into outstanding persons loyal to the socialist fatherland, to the proletarian revolutionary cause and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought. This constitutes a moral education.

5. What is a proletarian intellectual education? Modern education interprets this as wholeheartedly serving socialism, and having rich scientific and cultural knowledge and an ability to contribute to the four modernizations. The gang of four, under the slogan of better to have workers without culture, dished up a so-called zero example [ling tan tien hsing] and asked youths and juveniles to learn from it in an attempt to return to the age of ignorance. The gang used their own words and deeds to express their total betrayal of Marxism.

6. Should teachers be respected by a society and should a socialist society respect the people's teachers? After listening to Vice Chairman Teng's speech, comrades engaging in propaganda, cultural and educational work, like ourselves, felt that we suddenly understood the orientation we should follow and the road we should take. This speech will mentally free those comrades who have lingering fears, who hesitate at each step, who always fear a wolf ahead and a tiger behind, and who hesitate to do anything. This speech will deal a blow to the heads of those people who engage in creating earthquakes and who still have strong feelings regarding the ideological system of the gang of four. In short, this speech is of great, important and far-reaching significance in implementing the party's lines, principles and policies on education on the entire educational front.

LIAONING WOMEN'S FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING

SK240616Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 78 SK

[Text] The Liaoning branch of the PRC Women's Federation recently held its second (?plenary session) in Shenyang. The delegates, recalling the concern for women's work shown by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou while they were living, indignantly laid bare and criticized the gang's heinous crimes of disrupting women's work.

The session elected leading organs of the Women's Federation, outlined work to be carried out by the federation in the next 2 years and exchanged experiences in doing women's work.

First Secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee Tseng Shao-shan, Second Secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee Jen Chung-i and Secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee Hu I-min attended and gave speeches. They also participated in a group photo with all the representatives.

KANSU HOLDS FORUM ON BUILDING HOHSI GRAIN BASE

HK231336Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Summary] "To implement the general task for the new period and quicken the pace of building the Hohsi commodity grain base, the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum of responsible comrades of various prefecture and counties west of the Yellow River and of provincial departments concerned to study and formulate plans for building the base. Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CCP Committee; Comrade Hsiao Hua, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Lanchow PLA units; and Comrade Li Teng-ying, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the forum and held serious discussion with the participants."

After emphasizing the significance of building the base, the comrades discussed the problems of how to mobilize all positive factors in order to quicken the pace of building the commodity grain base. They all vowed to work hard and to rely on their own efforts.

The forum held: "Adhering to the party's principle of 'walking on two legs' is important for quickening the pace of building the Hohsi commodity grain base. We must fully mobilize the activism of state farms and of communes and production brigades and give full play to the role of agricultural machinery, manpower and materials." The forum also urged state farms, communes and production brigades to open up more land, to transplant more, to build more high-yield and stable-yield land and to increase yield per unit so as to promote agriculture.

The forum put forward four important measures for rapidly building the Hohsi commodity grain base:

"1. We must do a good job of water conservancy construction and give full play to the existing water conservancy installations."

"2. We must do a good job of farmland capital construction in a big way and build more high-yield and stable-yield land."

"3. We must reform the farming system and carry out scientific farming."

"4. We must eliminate the pernicious influences of the gang of four and their agents in our province and guide production according to local conditions."

KANSU HOLDS TACHING, TACHAI CONFERENCE ON FINANCE-TRADE

HK200846Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Kansu provincial conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade opened ceremoniously in Lanchow on 18 May. Some 1,120 people attended the conference, including representatives of Taching-type and Tachai-type enterprises and units; representatives of advanced enterprises and collectives in learning from Taching and Tachai; representatives of labor models and advanced workers on the finance and trade frontline; responsible comrades from prefectures, municipalities, counties and banners; and special guests from the industrial, agricultural, scientific, technical, cultural and educational fronts. The conference was held in the provincial Revolutionary Committee's auditorium.

"Comrade Mao Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Feng Chi-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, reported to the conference.

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"Also attending the conference were (Shen Shao-chen), Pai Ming, Wang Yao-hua, (Tsui Hsi-shan), Ko Shih-ying, Chuan Hsing-yuan, Li Fang-yuan and Shih I, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees."

Comrade Mao Lin delivered the opening speech. He said: [begin recording] "Comrades, Chairman Hua has called on us to study again and again and to unite again and again. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must work energetically, study energetically, forge the closest unity, rise with great vigour, struggle hard amid difficulties and advance bravely on the new Long March. [end recording]

"After Comrade Mao Lin's opening speech, all the representatives listened to Comrade Feng Chi-hsin's report entitled 'Hold Aloft the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Grasp the Key Link in Running Finance and Trade and Make New Contributions To Fulfilling the General Task for the New Period.' They were greatly inspired. They are determined to grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, to expose and criticize the gang's fallacies and crimes in disrupting finance and trade work, to conscientiously learn from fraternal units' good thinking, good work style and good experience, to make this a successful conference, to conduct Hupeh's mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade in a down-to-earth way, to turn the mass movement into a movement seething with enthusiasm, and to greet the victories convocation of the national conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade with distinguished achievements."

YENAN MUNICIPALITY IN SIAN PROMOTES 'TWO BLOWS' MOVEMENT

HK221315Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 May 78 HK

[Summary] In leading the "two blows" movement, the Yen-an Municipal CCP Committee has concentrated forces to make breakthroughs at key points and lead the whole effort forward. "Since the beginning of March, the 'two blows' movement in Yen-an Municipality has entered the stage of storming strong fortresses. Following the hard work of the various units in the previous stage, a number of major new problems were exposed. After these revelations, the movement was unable to go deeper. The reason for this was some problems revealed were directly related to leadership in the units, others involved friends or relatives of unit leaders, while others were factional matters. Hence, leaders in these units to protect themselves desperately clamped down the lid and suppressed the masses.

"The municipal grain and oil processing plant was an example of this. After the 'two blows' movement began, the masses of this plant exposed many problems. However, due to the fact that the leadership group was split into two factions, when major problems cropped up, the leading members could not agree. Each went his own way. They even covered up persons and events connected with themselves. The masses angrily said: 'How can a group like this lead the movement well?' After investigating, studying and dissecting the grain and oil processing plant, the municipal CCP Committee clearly saw that the key to the failure to deepen the movement lay in the leadership and that this was a battle to storm a strong fortress. If this battle failed, the movement might be reduced to a sham."

To clear away interference and breakthrough at key points so as to lead the whole movement forward, the municipal CCP Committee met with responsible comrades of various departments and key units in order to rectify their work style.

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This meeting seriously checked up on standpoint, fighting spirit, discipline, attitude and line, and emphasized solving leadership group problems. During the meeting, the municipal CCP Committee seriously dealt with the problem of the party branch of the municipal paper mill. "When erecting a factory building, the party branch of the mill used an illegal contract labor force and protected and supported illegal foremen who embezzled state funds. The principal responsible person of the mill party branch and another member of the branch took bribes and used their powers to serve the capitalist activities of these illegal foremen. Thus, the party branch became a protective umbrella for capitalism. After the 'two blows' movement started, the leading members of the party branch, far from spontaneously examining and recognizing their errors, clamped down the lid, suppressed the masses and put up passive resistance. This hindered the movement's smooth progress. The municipal CCP Committee therefore held a rally of 1,000 persons to conduct criticism. It also took decisive action, dissolving the paper mill party branch and sending in a work team to take over."

After the meeting to rectify work style, the municipal CCP Committee directly grasped 10 key units and sent 36 cadres, including 26 leading cadres from municipal organs. With the help of these work teams, key units held meetings to rectify work style and promote the movement. "Some leading cadres in the municipal Communications Administrative Center regularly took bribes and supported and protected illegal contract labor and illegal transport, giving the green light to capitalism. In this way, a unit intended for striking blows at capitalism became a protective umbrella and an air-raid shelter for capitalism. After the 'two blows' movement began, the leading members constructed the framework and set the tune, with the result that the movement could not get going. The municipal CCP Committee sent a work team composed of eight responsible persons from municipal organs to this station. After a penetrating investigation, they mobilized the masses and discovered the major problems concerning the secretary of the party branch and the deputy director of the center."

BRIEFS

SHENSI DROUGHT--Various departments supporting agriculture in Shensi have provided timely funds to actively support spring farming and the struggle to resist drought. The people's banks and credit cooperatives in Wenan, Fufeng, Chingyang and Paochi counties have made arrangements for every brigade. In supporting agriculture, these banks and cooperatives have implemented the principle of self-reliance and running the communes with diligence and thrift. The loans were mostly used for solving the problems of insufficient funds for buying equipment for water conservancy projects. In view of the worsening of drought this year, the departments supporting agriculture throughout the province have actively plunged into the struggle of supporting agriculture to reap a bumper harvest. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 78 HK]. Leaders at all levels in Yulin Prefecture are leading 500,000 people to fight drought and crash plant. By 10 May, the prefecture had planted 1.16 million mou of hybrid corn and sorghum, overfulfilling the plan. Crash planting of other crops is now underway. This prefecture was hit by a cold wave in mid-April, which delayed sowing. The weather started to warm up after 20 April, but drought developed. Leaders of the prefectural CCP Committee went to WUPU, Chia, Suite, Chingchien and Michih counties, where the drought was most serious, to direct the struggle. (Lei Kao-I), secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee, personally labored with the masses while inspecting drought in Chia and WUPU counties. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 May 78 HK]

PAPERS SAY USSR BEHIND SRV EXPULSION OF CHINESE

Ouster a 'Deliberate' Provocation

HK221214Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 May 78 p 2 HK

["Special Column" by Ku Chin-Hsin: "Why is Vietnam Expelling the Overseas Chinese?"]

[Excerpts] Vietnam has been ousting and persecuting the Overseas Chinese since the beginning of winter last year. Vietnam's expulsion of the Overseas Chinese is by no means an accident, it is obviously a deliberate action to aggravate Sino-Vietnamese relations.

What exactly are the forces which have controlled and influenced Vietnam in acting in a way which has grieved those near and dear to us and has gladdened the enemy? Moscow's PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA have made an unsolicited confession and have provided the answer. The day before Liao Cheng-chih made the speech about his closely watching the development of the situation in which a large group of Vietnamese Overseas Chinese had hastily returned to China, the Soviet PRAVDA published a newsletter from Hanoi applauding Vietnam's action in persecuting the Overseas Chinese and in aggravating Sino-Vietnamese relations. It also fabricated rumors out of thin air, slanderously saying that the Overseas Chinese have obstructed Vietnam's "nationalization movement." IZVESTIYA even brazenly said that the Soviet Union is giving "tremendous aid" to Vietnam.

The Soviet Union's "tremendous aid" is exactly the capital outlay of the polar bear in its attempt to control Vietnam and to sow discord between China and Vietnam. In recent years, the development of agriculture in Vietnam has not been very satisfactory, and Vietnam also has many outstanding debts. According to the work report given by the Vietnamese vice premier Le Thanh Nghi, Vietnam had a bad harvest in 1977 and a million tons of rice were imported.

Countries which borrow from the Soviet Union naturally come under its control. Cuba is a very typical example. Looking at the Soviet Union's strategic plans, it has on the one hand speeded up its siege of China. In particular, it has quickly increased the strength of its Pacific fleet and is eager to find a naval base which can encircle southern China. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is eager to link up its naval forces in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean so that it can change the status of its military forces in the Middle East and in the Far East. In this way, when it launches a war, it will be in a better position to make a pincer attack on Western Europe, to attack the petroleum routes between Western Europe and Japan, and to cut off the vulnerable artery of the West.

In order to complete this strategic plan, it is first necessary to scramble for naval bases. Therefore, there was recently a war in Ethiopia because the Soviet Union wanted to seize a naval base in the Red Sea. There was a coup in Afghanistan because the Soviet Union attempted to seize the naval base in Baluchistan in Pakistan. As for the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Union intends to get Haiphong and Camranh Bay.

According to reports, Vladivostok, the Soviet naval headquarters in the Far East, has recently sent a delegation to Haiphong to conduct various activities there. Not long ago, Soviet missiles began to move into (Hsialung) in the Tonkin Gulf. These missiles can strike at China and can also strike at the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific Ocean. Since the beginning of this year, the number of Soviet advisers sent to Vietnam has also greatly increased. The Soviets are all over the streets and there are many Soviet clubs, just like when U.S. servicemen spread all over South Vietnam in the past.

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In its recent propaganda, Hanoi described the Chinese as its "traditional enemies in the north," trying to stir up the emotions of the Vietnamese to expel the Overseas Chinese.

What the world has been seeing is a new trick of the Soviet Union to make use of mercenaries for expansion. The Soviet Union has made use of "aid" to buy bullies everywhere. It has bought the Cuban mercenaries in Latin America and it has recruited the former Katanga military policemen in Zaire. Who is the most ideal Soviet-style bully in Indochina?

Vietnam should not think that it need not fear anything because someone is backing it. It should not forget the vicious intentions of Soviet revisionist social imperialism to meet its present interests. With wolves in the house, it will be subject to various limitations in the future.

WEN WEI PO 22 May Editorial

HK221219Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 May 78 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Repaying Kindness with Injury Makes People Angry"]

[Excerpts] About 60,000 Overseas Chinese who became poor men because of the persecution of the Vietnamese authorities have returned to their motherland. Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien and other places have transferred a lot of manpower and materials to warmly receive and to make arrangements for them.

Vietnam is encountering economic problems. It is Vietnam's domestic affair if it wants to carry out economic reform and no one has the right to interfere. However, if it oppresses the Overseas Chinese to the extreme and takes the opportunity to whip up an evil anti-Chinese tide because of such a domestic affair, the Chinese people and government obviously cannot sit by with folded arms.

In the past, the Soviet Union has quickened its pace in putting pieces together in order to effect a military encirclement of China and in instigating China's neighboring countries to oppose China. If we understand this, we will have no difficulty in knowing the background and reasons why Vietnam has oppressed the Overseas Chinese.

SRV Explanation 'Invalid'

HK240953Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 May 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Vietnam Also Says One Thing and Does Another"]

[Excerpts] Say One Thing and Do Another

Vietnam's official propaganda and the implementation of its policies in connection with the incident in which Overseas Chinese in Vietnam were forced to return to China seem to be diametrically opposed to each other. Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Xuan Thuy said: "The Vietnamese people and the Chinese people live in amity within the great Vietnamese socialist family. They love one another." However, the Vietnamese Public Security Departments which forced the Overseas Chinese to return to China publicly announced that it is imperative to "actively mobilize" the Overseas Chinese to return to China and that it is "much better if all the Overseas Chinese return to China from Vietnam." Vietnam said one thing and did another. Vietnam's propaganda materials even used the "beautiful words" of "great socialist family," which have been frequently used by Moscow in recent years.

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Xuan Thuy's Explanation Is Invalid

It has gone from the anti-colonialism and the anti-imperialism wars to the war against its neighbor Cambodia. Vietnam wants to bring Camnodia into "the Indochina federation" initiated and promoted by Hanoi. The nature of its war against Cambodia runs diametrically counter to Vietnam's previous wars.

The Overseas Chinese youths did not assume Vietnamese nationality, since they refused to take part in the unrighteous war. However, after refusing to assume Vietnamese nationality, the encountered various kinds of relentless persecution. Their jobs and rations were reduced to zero.

Xuan Thuy arbitrarily said that the Overseas Chinese were forced to return to China due to rumors spread by evil-doers. This is a big joke. If the Overseas Chinese had personally experienced "living in amity and loving one another" during the past year, even if a "rumor" was spread, no one would have been taken in by the "rumor."

Some people in the world have recently mentioned Vietnam and Cuba in the same breath. Although these two countries are located in different parts of the world, one in the Eastern Hemisphere and the other in the Western Hemisphere, they both are pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Soviet Union.

Some people are anxious to become regional overlords. Therefore, they dance to the tune of the Soviet Union, which tries to be an international overlord. The big crocodile colludes only temporarily with small crocodiles; finally he swallows them. The big crocodile will soon reveal its true features.

'PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS' ON TAIWAN MUST BE PREPARED

HK200821Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 May 78 p 2 HK

[WEN WEI PO editorial: "How Long Can He Usurp the Title and Do Evil Things"]

[Text] Today, Chiang Ching-kuo will make himself up and go on stage to play the farce "The Inauguration of the Sixth President."

It is both detestable and funny. For almost 30 years after the "promulgation of the constitution" and under the protection of foreign forces, Chiang Kai-shek became a "president" for five terms until he died. Now, Chiang Ching-kuo inherits his father's position, usurps the title and continues to do evil things. The father and son of the Chiang family have been using "rule by constitution" to do all kinds of evil things.

When he was alive, Chiang Kai-shek boasted he was a "student" of Sun Yat-sen and a "disciple" of the three principles of the people who could "carry their will and do the right things." However, his acts were in opposition to Sun Yat-sen's behests. The crimes of Chiang Kai-shek in stealing and selling the country are more serious than those of Yuan Shih-kai. His crimes--the crime in putting up stubborn resistance in Taiwan under the protection of American troops, and not to mention the humiliating treaties he signed when in power--were so serious that no punishment is adequate for them.

Sun Yat-sen said China was a semicolony. In fact, China was a semifeudal and semicolonial country before liberation. Only after the liberation of mainland China and the declaration of the founding of the PRC did the Chinese people stand up.

The most regretful thing is that for more than 28 years following the liberation of our motherland, Taiwan--the sacred territory of China--has been under the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique. [paragraph continues]

On the one hand, the Chiang clique has strengthened its fascist rule and tightly controlled and cruelly persecuted the Taiwanese people. On the other hand, it has continued to push the policy of fawning on foreign powers and of selling the country in order to make Taiwan's economy even more colonial. Today, Taiwan is actually a miniature of old China and our Taiwan compatriots are living amid great hardship. The people's government of the motherland has repeatedly shown warm concern for the flesh and blood compatriots of Taiwan and reiterated its determination to liberate Taiwan and to complete the unification cause.

Liberating Taiwan and unifying China is the common wish of the people of China, including the compatriots of Taiwan. This general trend will continue. It is the wish of the people. No one can stop this historical torrent.

When Chiang Kai-shek forcefully convened the illegal National Assembly, the people of China concluded that the downfall of the reactionary political power of the KMT would come the day it promulgated its illegal constitution. Shortly afterwards, the Liberation Army crossed the Yangtze River, liberated Nanking and brought an end to the reactionary political power of the KMT. Chiang Kai-shek then occupied Taiwan and was willing to become a "son" emperor. However, times and the situation have changed. The United States is not able to protect Chiang anymore and Chiang is also unable to protect himself. At present, although Chiang Ching-kuo becomes an emperor and inherits the "throne," he is unable to save his destiny of "being cast aside" and of downfall.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pointed out at the Fifth NPC that "the Chinese PLA must make full preparations for liberating Taiwan." This means the government of our motherland does not rule out the possibility of liberating Taiwan by military means. We must not only prepare for liberating [Taiwan] by force, but also for peaceful negotiations. When and how to liberate [Taiwan] is China's domestic affair. No other country is allowed to interfere. This policy decision was made when Chairman Mao and Premier Chou were alive. Chairman Hua is determined to fulfill the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and to save the compatriots of Taiwan from hardship.

The father and son of the Chiang family have always relied on foreign enemies to promote their self-respect and used foreign forces to protect themselves. The brains of the Chiang clique have even advocated the fallacy that "our enemies' enemies are our friends" and put forward schemes for selling out to the Soviet Union. Although Chiang Ching-kuo can collaborate with the Soviet Union to endanger his motherland, he must realize that in Chinese history, those traitors who cooperated with enemies and sold their country all ended in great misery. If Chiang Ching-kuo continues to be obdurate and irreclaimable and is willing to become a falcon and dog of social imperialism, he will further raise the anger of the compatriots of the country and quicken the pace of his own downfall.

We will see how long Chiang Ching-kuo can usurp the title and do evil things.

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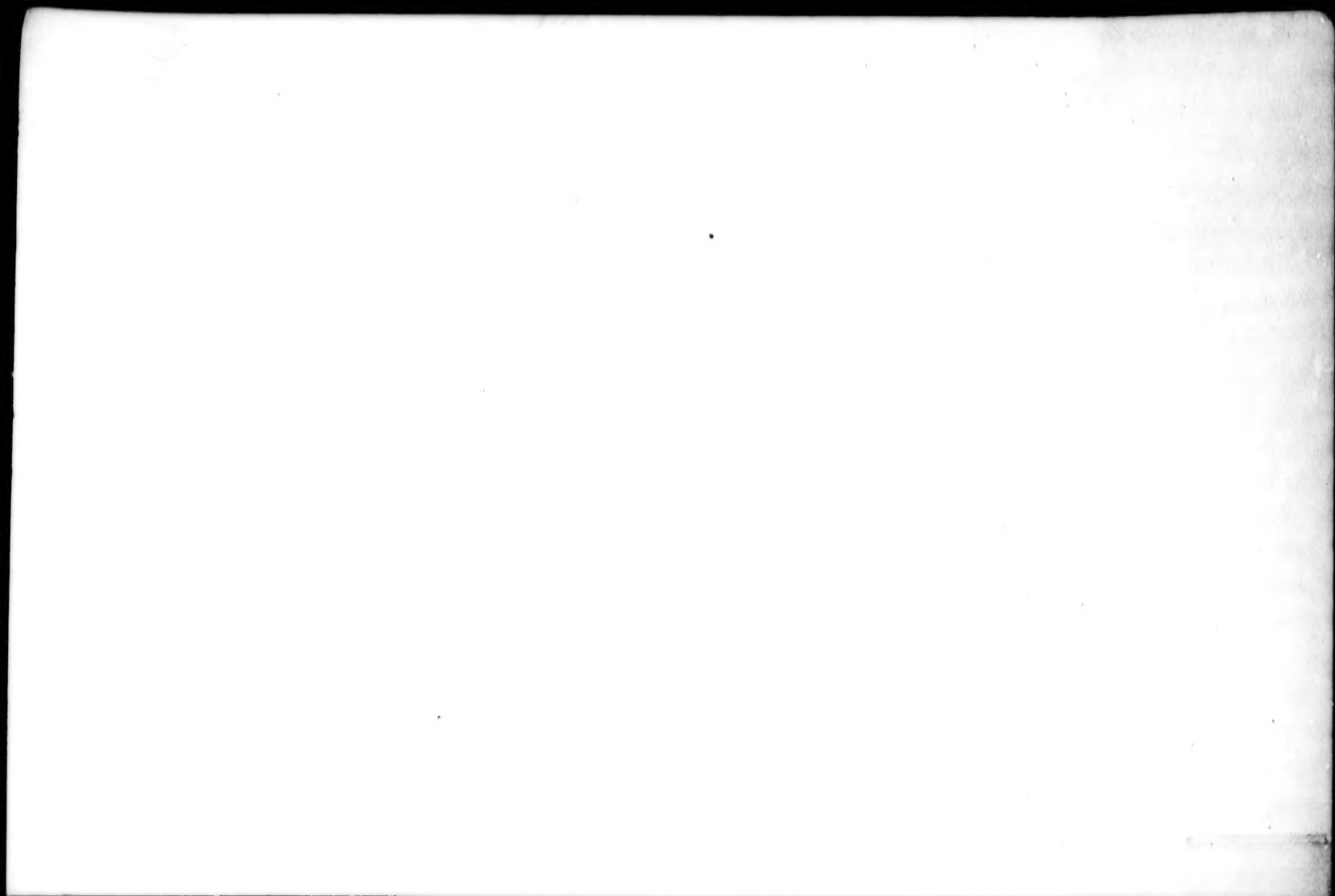
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